THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE SCAFFOLD.

Struggling with the Hangman—A Condemned Man Gets his Feet on the Platform and is Pushed Off.

On Friday, January 14, a negro by the name of Lewis Hines was executed at Tarboro, North Carolina, for violating the person of a young white woman named Sarah L. Johnson, in April of last year. A correspondent thus depicts the terrible scene witnessed at his execution:—

At about a quarter past 11 the condemned man was pinioned at the elbows, and, with his hat on, was led down the steps of the jail to the lower floor, thence into the yard, and into the enclosure, where, for the first time, Lewis saw the structure on which he was to die. He ascended to the platform firmly, and took a seat on the chair, viewing the assembled crowd calmly, and smiling all the while. Everybody waited with intense anxiety some expression from the condemned man of his guilt, of which the entire community were so well satisfied; but there was a general craving to hear the culprit himself either acknowledge or deny it. Without, however, rising from his chair, he made a rambling semi-religious address of over ten minutes' duration, in which he endeavored to impress the spectators with the information that he was going to heaven, where hoped to meet all of them, both white and colored. After this he asked for a chew of tobacco, and he took an immense quid into his mouth, which a bystander contributed. Next he asked for a glass of water, and then another, both of which he drank with an evident relish. His next want was a preacher, and after a while a dwarfish but venerable specimen of the colored race, quite modest in his demeanor, ascended to the platform of the scaffold; but, instead of praying, he commenced a sermon, which was delivered with telling effect. He pointed to the condemned, now on the verge of eternity, and held him up as a warning to all his hearers, both white and colored; men should control their passions, and when a bad thought suggested itself it should be crushed at once. He hoped his brother was prepared to meet his Maker, and that he had repented of all the sins done in his body. During the delivery of this sermon the condemned man exhibited the strongest symptoms of emotion and terror. His features assumed at times a fearful and repulsive expression of misery, the muscles became contracted, and the grimaces he made were horrible to behold. He shook in every limb, his heels beating the scaffold violently, so nervous was he. He fairly writhed in his chair; but the preacher heeded not this exhibition of terror. He rather seemed gratified, and continued in the same strain, which the more terribly increased the tortures of the condemned. Many in the crowd who witnessed this scene were surprised that the Sheriff did not suspend the remarks of the preacher and put an end to the agony of the unfortunate wretch. As soon, however, as the preacher concluded and took a last farewell, Lewis stood up and seemed to regain his composure. Another incoherent religious address followed, but no allusion to the crime whatever. His main point seemed, in the latter speech, to assure his hearers that the colored man would be as "bright" in Christ as the white man. No distinction would be made there, and this he repeated some twenty times. He broke into a sort of song peculiar to negroes, at the close stating his "poor little soul" would soon be out of the body and with the angels in heaven, and called upon all, regardless of color, to meet him in that blessed place.

The Sheriff then asked the condemned man if he had any confession to make, to which he replied that he had not; but in making no confession he did not deny his guilt. The cap was then placed over his head, forever darkening his vision to all earthly things, the noose was adjusted by the Sheriff's deputy and at 12 M. the drop fell. A scene of fearful excitement here ensued. The knot on the rope was not properly placed, and when the body fell it slipped round under the chin. The legs had not been pinioned either, and the suspended wretch struggled in a terrible manner. He had fallen about three feet and a half, and the neck was not broken. With a convulsive effort he succeeded in getting his hand up to the rope, a his throat, and holding this he got his feet again on the platform. All this time there was the greatest excitement and commotion in the small crowd within the inclosure, while those without were ignorant of the exciting scene. A gurgling noise in the throat, as of difficult respiration could be distinctly heard by the entire crowd in the yard. The Sheriff ran and pushed his feet off the scaffold, and the condemned man was again swinging in mid air, but still struggling violently. In seventeen minutes, however, he was pronounced dead, and the body was cut down and placed in a coffin. Thus ended the execution of Hines, a bungled and horrible affair, but Tarboro had its annual hanging.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

Trestling for the Last Span of the Ohio Bridge in Place—The Work to be Completed in a Few Days.

The Louisville *Journal* of Jan. 14 has the following:—

The great bridge across the Ohio at this point has been nearly three years in course of construction, the first work on it having been done early in 1867. That a work of such magnitude should have been completed in so short a time is a tribute to the energy of the Bridge Company, the skill of the engineer in charge, and the perseverance of the contractors and supervisors. When it is called to mind that the distance between the abutment on this side and the other on the Indiana shore is 5280 feet, or exactly one mile; that it consists of 19 spans, averaging nearly 240 feet each, and two great ones of 400 feet each; that it crosses both the river and the Portland Canal, requiring over the latter an immense draw; that the work of building the piers has been interrupted by the spring and fall freshets of two years, and the ice-floods of two winters—when all these points are borne in mind, the reader will begin to have some idea of the stupendous character of the undertaking.

A very few days longer will see the enterprise completed. Yesterday the workmen succeeded in putting up all the trestling necessary on span 19, the only one not yet finished, and the iron-work, being all ready, will be put in place immediately.

Nothing can now interfere with the speedy completion of this span, so far as human foresight can calculate. The upper Ohio is full of floating ice, but by the time it arrives at this point it will not be dangerous; or, if it should be, the iron work will have so far progressed as to be out of the reach of harm.

And now comes up the question, shall the completion of this great work be passed over in silence? Louisville is proverbially modest; she does not make a business of boasting over her successes. Any other city would do it. Cincinnati, did she possess such a monument of her energy, liberality and far-reaching enterprise, would get up a grand glorification and invite all the world and the rest of mankind to join her people in ascriptions of praise and glory and honor. Chicago would do the same—so would St. Louis—so would Philadelphia—so would New York. Everybody has read the gorgeously glowing descriptions of the pageant but lately the talk of all the world, the grand Imperial celebration of the completion of the Suez Canal. No doubt that is a glorious work—glorious in conception, successful in execution—and the far-seeing Emperor of the French was right in entering upon a grand celebration. But it was a work undertaken by the richest and most powerful nation on the globe—the acknowledged leader in the arts and sciences—the autocrat of stupendous enterprises; and vast as the work is, it will, as the work of that nation, bear no just comparison with this bridge, as the work of this city.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Spanish Flotilla at Havana—More Confiscations and Shootings.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Seventeen of the Delamater gunboats, so long overdue, have at last come into port—one on last Saturday, one on the 6th, and fifteen yesterday, the 7th. The Spaniards have shouted themselves hoarse with *vivas* over this American contribution to their cause, and feasted the officers that brought them here most magnificently. No. 4, the first arrived, having received her armament, has already left to take her assigned position for guarding the coast of the island. By the steamer Eagle the Spanish authorities on Thursday received information that a vessel loaded with arms and ammunition, and commanded by General F. X. Cisneros, had been seized by the authorities of one of the Bahama Islands. As there can be no doubts of her cargo being intended for the Cuban insurgents, the authorities at once sent a Spanish war steamer to look after the suspicious vessel.

On last Monday thirty-six political prisoners were brought here from the Vuelta Abajo, and then sent over to Las Cabanas. A number of them are of the lot of thirty men arrested in connection with the San Juan de Martinez troubles, as explained some twenty days ago. In Pinar del Rio a young Cuban, Felipe Hernandez, was shot on the 3d for disloyalty, in pursuance of the sentence of a drum-head court-martial. In Matanzas City three Cubans—Senors Luis Ortega, Luis Azoy, and Rafael Oliva—have been tried for disloyalty by military commission, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot, but the approbation of Governor Burriel is yet to be obtained to the sentence before it be carried into execution.

The insurgents are once more overrunning Bayamo and Manzanillo, emboldened to do so, no doubt, by the diversion of a goodly part of the Spanish troops lately operating there to other districts. A large number of them have crossed the Canto, and spread terror and devastation among the Spaniards of the Caureje section, whilst another band lately appeared within a few miles of the port of Manzanillo, and captured and killed some thirty Spanish residents, all of them volunteers. This occurred on December 30, and the authorities have since made no attempt to revenge their slain soldiers, being without troops with which to pursue the insurgents.

During the week General Rodas has doomed only one Cuban, Don Ramon de Armas, at present residing in Paris, France, to lose his island properties by confiscation; but he has, during the same time, ordered two of the political prisoners confined in the Moro and Las Cabanas to be tried by military commission for disloyalty, two to be banished to Spain, and seventeen to be set at liberty—seven conditionally, and ten unconditionally.

The marble statue of Columbus, so long kept in the first yard of the palace, has been transferred to the pedestal of the removed statue of Queen Isabel la Segunda, in the Prado. The statue is much too small for the pedestal, and in its present position presents almost as objectionable a *coup d'œil* as when it was so injudiciously located in the yard of the palace.

The Situation from a Spanish Standpoint—Military Movements, Etc., Etc.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—In the Cinco Villas district the military operations have been so active and successful that it is expected it will be entirely pacified in a short time. Brevet-General Goyeneche advances towards Puerto Principe with large forces from Ciego de Avila, without having encountered so far any opposition from the insurgents. General Puello is marching against the bulk of the insurgent forces, which are roaming in the territory between Puerto Principe and Los Funas. In the rest of the island everything is quiet.

The Epiphany, which is yearly celebrated by the colored population of Havana with great merriment and joy, all the slaves being allowed entire freedom on such an occasion, and participating in what may be termed the "negro carnival," passed off without the least trouble or disorder, although they were not restrained in the least, and not even any precaution was deemed necessary by the authorities to prevent any disorder of a surreptitious character.

The first batch of the gunboats reached Havana safely on the 7th, which event caused much joy and enthusiasm and a great display in the Havana harbor, General De Rodas and other authorities having gone to pay them a visit, and all the vessels in the port mixing in the demonstrations.

The Havana Ayuntamiento sent General De Rodas a very flattering address in response to his proclamation. They highly praise his wisdom in the administration of affairs.

THE STANTON FUND.

The Subscription for the Family of the late Edwin M. Stanton—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Raised.

The fund raised for the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton amounts at the present time to one hundred thousand dollars, one half of which has been subscribed in New York city. The Union League Club appointed a committee to receive contributions, and Mr. A. T. Stewart, representing that committee, has obtained fifty thousand dollars. His personal list contains, among others, the following names:—

A. T. Stewart	$5000	John D. Wolfe	$1000
Wm. R. Stewart	1000	J. B. & A. Cornell	1000
Judge Hilton	1000	Henry Clews	1000

There are a few others upon Mr. Stewart's paper who severally gave $1000 each; the remainder of the $25,000 on his paper is made up in sums of $500 each.

Collector Grinnell represented a committee raised in Washington, of which Mr. Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was chairman, and Mr. Samuel Hooper, Representative from Massachusetts, was secretary. The following is a copy of Mr. Grinnell's paper:—

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to contribute the sums set against our respective names toward the formation of a fund to be applied for the benefit of the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton, and as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of the services rendered by him to our common country in its period of greatest trial:—

Moses Taylor	$1,000	Jos. Sampson	$1,000
Wm. E. Dodge	1,000	John J. Astor	1,000
Morton, Bliss & Co.	1,000	Jas. H. Banker	1,000
W. R. Vermilye	1,000	Wm. W. Phelps	1,000
Chas. H. Russell	1,000	Adams Express Co.	1,000
Marshall O. Roberts	1,000	Jas. Lenox	1,000
M. H. Grinnell	1,000	Cash	1,000
Edward Minturn	1,000	Jay Cooke & Co	1,000
John Steward	1,000	Geo. F. Talman	500
John C. Green	1,000	A. C. Kingsland	500
Amos R. Eno	1,000	P. Hayden	500
E. D. Morgan	1,000	S. B. Chittenden	500
Ed. Pierrepont	1,000	H. B. Claflin	500
Wm. B. Astor	1,000		

The reports from the other principal cities do not amount to much. The summing up is about as follows:—

Mr. Stewart's paper	$25,000
Mr. Grinnell's paper	24,500
Boston	10,000
Philadelphia	20,000
Washington	12,000
Total	$97,500

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, gave $5000 of the amount raised in Washington. Boston promises $5000 more, and Philadelphia $10,000 more, which will make a total of $112,000, without hearing from Mr. Stanton's native State (Ohio), which has not reported.

WILMINGTON AND READING R. R.

Annual Report of the Directors—Hopeful Indications—The Whole Road to be Opened by Spring.

From the report of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad for 1869, just issued, we take the following passages of interest. The President, Hugh E. Steele, Esq., says:—

For a detailed statement of the existing condition of the finances of the company you are referred to the report of the Treasurer, from which it will be seen that the financial operations up to the 31st of October, 1869, are as follows:—

Total expenditures	$1,383,145·06
Balance on hand	263,880·36
	$1,530,372·82

The balance on hand is disposed of as follows, viz.:—

Temporary investments, bearing interest	$130,000·00
Bills receivable	13,185·80
In hand of agents	569·06
Debts due the Company	5,511·76
In hands of banks and bankers	114,613·74
	$263,881·36

The liabilities of the Company are as follows:—

Due on coupons not yet presented for payment	$917·00
Monthly bills due by the Company	115,735·60
	$116,652·60

The road was opened for travel between Coatesville and Wilmington on the 27th of December, and for freight and regular passenger trains on the 3d of January. Sidings have been put in at some of the most important points, and one mile of double track has been laid north of Wilmington. The total length of track and sidings now laid and in running order is 39·7 miles. The floods of September 26 and October 7 damaged the unfinished portion of the work to the extent of $2488·33, and retarded the progress of track laying fully two weeks, and has thus prevented the completion of the work at as early a period as was anticipated; but should the present open weather continue we may reasonably hope to see the road open from Birdsboro to Wilmington early in the spring.

We have as yet but imperfect arrangements for the reception of freight and passengers at Wilmington, and are almost without depot accommodations along the line. We trust, however, that a few weeks will remedy these inconveniences, and that when increased facilities are offered, we will be able to show a handsome increase in local trade and travel. On the 24th of December, the track between Wilmington and Coatesville was completed; on the 27th, the first through freight was passed over the line, in the shape of three new passenger cars for Bloomington, Illinois; on the 5th of January, the first through freight, in lime, was passed from Coatesville to Wilmington; on the 7th, the first consignment of bituminous coal was forwarded direct from the Kittanning Coal Company's mines; this was followed on the 8th by the first through freight in iron. We look upon these freights coming to us, while our facilities are yet in a crude state, as the pioneers that will be followed by a trade which will be of much importance to the city of Wilmington, and, we trust, be profitable to our enterprise.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Agitation over the Annexation Scheme—Luperon Marching North, Against the Baezites—The National Bank Scheme.

A correspondent writes as follows from San Domingo, under date of December 28:—

The agitation produced throughout the whole extent of the island by the arrival of a commission charged with unfolding the United States flag at Samana, has been extraordinary. President Baez has been forced to declare that the Stars and Stripes should not be placed upon other soil than the two keys, called Cayo Carreno and Cayo Ledantado, which would serve the Americans for deposits of coal. All the inhabitants in the interior, who suffered so much from Spanish domination, consider intervention in the affairs of this country, no matter whence it may come, as a real calamity. Among the different populations, as also in the principal towns, there are only a few merchants or business men who favor an alienation of territory; and these have an interest in the speculation. All the remainder of the people, and even many foreigners, as is the case particularly in Porto Plata, are privately or openly opposed to the sale of Samana.

One fact will enable you to form an idea of the great opposition to the annexation scheme. Our Senate is composed of men wholly devoted to the service of Baez; as, for example, Carlos Baez, the President's brother, Gerardo Babadulla, N. Urena, J. Concha, J. A. Gurrido, and others; but even this Senate vacillates when it sees the agitation which reigns throughout the republic. It does not know whether or not to give its approbation to the President's now favorite project. The Government attempts to make us believe that this agitation is produced by English gold; but this is clearly a falsehood. The English Consul, Mr. Leon, is a very respectable gentleman, who has never in any way intervened in the internal affairs of the country. The truth is that certain influential persons have already raised a considerable sum of money and remitted it to Gen. Luperon to enable him to move on toward the north, and attack all enemies of the Constitution to be there met with. A great number of his partisans are now awaiting his coming, when they will rally around the constitutional flag. The population of Dajabon and Sabaneta, it is positively stated here, have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary forces, commanded by Gen. Pimental. Cabral is marching again upon Azua. He is well provided in the matter of resources, and the Baezista General Thomas Christi, finding himself between the Cacos and their revolutionary allies the Dominicans, has been forced to declare for the revolution. It is announced that we are to have a grand bank here by the first Monday of January next. This institution bears the name of Banco Nacional, and is to issue notes. The capital is said to be $2,000,000. The directors are a few Baezists, whose labors are, however, to be divided with a few New Yorkers, and certain parties who have been busy in this annexation project. The plan to be adopted is said to be as follows:—It will be announced that United States bonds are the security upon which the circulation of the notes is based, as is the case with the national banks of the United States. It is calculated that the money will pass here notwithstanding the people have for some time past been refusing all paper money. Should the holders of the bank stock at any time succeed in inducing the people in the States to believe that its notes are readily taken by the San Domingo people, then a good field for speculation will have been opened up before them.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Prospects of the Virginia Bill in the House.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphed last night as follows:—

"The opinion prevails that the Senate will amend the Virginia bill to-morrow, in which case it is not probable that it will be sent to the House before Tuesday."

The *Herald* despatch contains the following:—

"It is the intention of Senator Trumbull to move to-morrow to substitute the bill which passed the House for the admission of Virginia for the bill now before the Senate. They are in substance the same, and the passage of the House bill will save time, besides preventing it from again being put in jeopardy on the House side, Butler having threatened to upset the measure when he comes back, if a chance offered. The friends of Bingham's bill say they have made a canvass of the Senate, and they are satisfied that when a vote is reached to-morrow there will be a fair majority in its favor. The indications are that the Virginia Senators and members elect will be admitted to both houses of Congress before the close of this week."

Sickles' Prospects—Sumner Opposes his Confirmation.

A Washington despatch says:—

"The delay in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in acting on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Madrid excites some comment among his friends here, who were led to believe that it would be called up and acted upon soon after the opening of the session. It appears that Senator Sumner has never brought the nomination before his committee for action, and it is now said that he has given an ear to the numerous slanderous reports about Sickles, as well as to some charges made against his official conduct in Madrid. It was mainly on account of the latter that the committee, or rather its chairman, asked the Secretary of State to furnish him with a copy of the correspondence between Sickles and the Department of State, and also between Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Some of Sickles' friends in the Senate propose to make inquiry in executive session as to Sumner's reason for holding back Sickles' nomination. The latter's friends are quite numerous in the Senate, and some of them being thoroughly familiar with the nature of the charges against him, are prepared to meet and refute them."

Too Modest by Half.

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, wife of the imprisoned member of Parliament, called upon General Grant on Saturday to obtain some action of the Executive that would exert an influence upon the British Government, and secure the release of her husband. The President expressed the belief that the prisoner would be released before long, but he could do nothing in the matter officially, though he would refer the matter to the State Department, that the subject might be informally treated by our Minister, Mr. Motley.

FIJI.

Another Protectorate Scheme—The Foreign Fijians Want the United States to Protect Them and Their Flag.

The Melbourne *Age* publishes the following documents relating to a proposed protectorate over the Fiji Islands by our Government:—

FIJI, 1869.—To the Honorable the President of the United States of America—Sir:—1. You are aware of the political and social condition of the group of Fiji Islands, the residents of which, many of them Americans, but most of them British, begin to feel the want of the protection of some powerful nation, as well for the purpose of maintaining their position with the native authorities as for outward security in their trade and commerce. 2. It has been mooted, in turn, that France, Prussia, and America contemplated annexation of these islands; and the consequent excitement and doubt tend materially to retard our progress. 3. It is the desire of some of us to govern ourselves in conjunction with King Thakombau, under the sole protection of America, and of others under the joint protectorate of the three powers above-named and England. 4. The connection which has hitherto existed between the native authorities and America, although from the nature of its creation distasteful to the former from the anxieties it has caused, has, nevertheless, been advantageous, enabling King Thakombau from the prestige attending your care of him to keep down native disturbances. The period is, however, arriving when you will no longer on your own account require to keep an eye to the country. 5. We, therefore, the undersigned subscribers, being composed firstly of residents in the group, and secondly of others who have identified our fortunes with it, earnestly pray that you will, at an early date, announce to the world your resolve to extend the protection of your flag to these islands and waters permanently. 6. The geographical position of the group in the South Pacific Ocean points to it as being a suitable naval and coaling station in American interests. 7. The line of steamers projected to run between San Francisco and Australia on the opening of the railway from the former place to New York, will necessitate the creation of a coaling station near to Australia, and these islands possess the advantage of being equidistant from the latter place, in the direct track of the steamers, about the same number of miles as the Sandwich Islands are from San Francisco. 8. The exquisite climate of the Fijis, with their valuable productions, such as cotton (none finer in the world), sugar, cocoanut oil, etc., naturally leads reflecting and enterprising men to look forward to these islands as becoming a desirable residence for both Americans and Europeans, and the opening up of extended commercial relations between the United States of America and Australia, point to their political connection with the former as being likely to be beneficial to both. 9. We, therefore, again earnestly express the hope that the prayer of this petition for the protection of the American flag (under our own system of self-government) may be answered in the affirmative. We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants. (Here follow the signatures.)

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, FIJI, August 31, 1869.—Frederick Cook, Esq., and others, Levuka, Fiji—Sirs:—I beg to acknowledge your courtesy in submitting for my perusal, and herewith to return the "Petition" to the President of the United States, praying for the protection of the United States Government to Fiji. Among the seventy petitioners whose names are thereunto attached, I recognize men of respectability and property, who are *bona fide* residents of the country, and who, I doubt not, have the general good of Fiji at heart. I sincerely hope that the boon you ask may be granted and permanently secured, and would hail such a consummation of the efforts now being made by both the local government of Fiji and foreign residents, as that most likely to consolidate the peace and progress of the social, commercial, and material interests of this country. I have the honor, Sirs, to be your most obedient servant.

J. M. BROWER, U. S. Y. Consul-

The Affairs of Kansas.

In the message just sent in to the Legislature of Kansas, Governor James M. Harvey states the liabilities and resources of Kansas as follows:—Debts, $1,771,407·97; total present resources, including taxes due and amount in the treasury, $809,550·43. The receipts of the year have been $1,335,341·05; expenditures, $1,287,250·03. The number of district schools in the State is 1707; increase for 1869, 335. The total number of scholars enrolled is 58,681, showing an increase during the year of 13,541. The following statistics of the schools are also given:—Average daily attendance in public schools, 31,124; number of male teachers, 896; number of female teachers, 1118; average wages paid to male teachers, $37·07; average wages paid to female teachers, $28·98; total amount raised for the support of public schools, $565,311·17; number of school houses—log, 348; frame, 606; brick, 35; stone, 224; total, 1213; increase in the year, 260; total value of school houses, $1,031,892; total value of apparatus, $17,118.

The Winnepeggers—A Reinforcement.

A despatch to the Toronto *Globe* states that Riel's force has been joined by 800 French half-breeds. Minnesota papers report that Father Thibault had been admitted to Fort Garry only under close escort. Father Thibault had been making progress in his mediation. Dr. Schultz, one of the prisoners at Winnipeg, who is charged with having basely plotted against the insurgents, has been made a hewer of wood and drawer of water. It is said that the insurgents have been strongly tempted to hang him. Col. Dennis writes a letter to the Toronto *Globe* in which, referring to the charge that the Canadian functionaries wished to dispossess the half-breeds by new surveys, he says—"No survey whatever of the settled farms had been made or begun at the time the outbreak occurred." He charges Riel with duplicity.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Spain Rejoicing Over the Downfall of the Cuban Republic—A Cardinal Changing His Base.

A Brooklyn Blue Beard Kills His First Wife, and Attempts the Life of His Second.

FROM EUROPE.

Spain Rejoicing Over the Downfall of the Cuban Republic.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The reports of the surrender of large numbers of the Cuban insurgents, as well as successes in battle, which have reached here, are received with the wildest enthusiasm. This morning the public squares and buildings are decorated with flags.

A Cardinal Turns his Coat.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The desertion of Cardinal Schwarzenburg to the Ultramontanes has so weakened the opposition that for the present their influence is completely broken. Cardinal Schwarzenburg has heretofore been the leader in the opposition to what they were pleased to term arbitrary assumption of authority by the Pope.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 17—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 86⅞; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 101½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 17—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 5s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 17—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 17—1 P. M.—Pork flat; Lard dull.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—Petroleum opened firm at 61f.

FROM THE STATE.

Protestant Episcopal Convocation at Norristown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Jan. 17.—A convocation of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the counties of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery was commenced in St. John's Church, Norristown, this morning, and will be continued on the 18th and 19th insts. The services will be very interesting. The following is the programme:—

Public services in the church. Monday, 7½ P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Tuesday, 10½ A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 6½ P. M., Sunday School meeting, with "Object Lesson," by Rev. John Bolton; 7½ P. M., Holy Communion; address by Bishop Stevens. Wednesday, 10½ A. M., morning prayer, with addresses; 7½ P. M., missionary meeting, with addresses. Business meetings in the chapel on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, at 2½ o'clock. Devotional meetings (for the clergy) in the chapel on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings at 9½ o'clock. Seats all free.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

A Half-Million Dollar Fire in Cheyenne.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—A special despatch received here this morning from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, gives the particulars of an immense fire that occurred there on the morning of the 12th inst., by which property valued at over half a million of dollars was destroyed. The fire broke out shortly after midnight in a building occupied by a wholesale dealer, extending from one end of the block to the other.

The principal losers are C. A. Kent, liquor dealer; Kablo & Taturn, liquors, Ford House, loss, $25,000; Willas & Anderson, dry goods, loss, $30,000; Ford & Lindeimeir, billiard saloon, loss, $10,000; Arnold's Savings Bank, United States Court House, Sheriff's office, United States Collector's office, County Clerk and Recorder's offices, C. H. Edward's boot and shoe store, Honeylake Smith's saloon; the office of the *Weekly Leader*, loss, $25,000; the Cheyenne House, loss, $75,000; E. Block's wholesale liquor store, loss, $15,000; Post & Nagle, wholesale grocers; Joseph Dyer's saloon; Einstein's wholesale liquor store; Star brewery, loss $50,000; Mieske's bakery; David Miller, jewelry; Western Hotel, Beno's brewery; Germania Hotel; Western Union Telegraph office; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office; Glue's livery stable; Quamane's grocery; Ulrich's saw mill, and many other buildings.

The spread of the fire was owing to the scarcity of water.

Theodore C. Randall, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Cheyenne Fire Department.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Brooklyn Blue-Beard—A Man Who Murdered His First Wife Attempts to Get Rid of the Second.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 17.—Late last night Francis Mills, living in Eighteenth street, stabbed his wife in the left breast, probably inflicting a mortal wound. He was arrested on the spot. The accused is a machinist, and was formerly employed on the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Three years ago he murdered his first wife, for which offense he was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. After six months he was pardoned, came to Brooklyn, and married his present wife, who had formerly lived in his family and was a witness against him during his trial.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Treasurership—A Murder Trial—End of the Operators' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—The excitement about the election of a State Treasurer, which takes place to-morrow, is very great, though Joshua Vansandt, the middle man between Fowler and Merryman, has a triumph in prospect.

Reverdy Johnson's opinion appears to-day, fully asserting the unconstitutionality of the capitation tax on the Washington branch of the Ohio Railroad, and the authority of the State to rescind it.

George Parrott is on trial to-day in the Criminal Court for the murder of Michael Roach.

The telegraphic strikers have finally caved in unconditionally.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

Third street presents a very quiet spectacle this morning, and money seems to be in very limited demand, whilst the supply offering is very liberal. The fact is that the Philadelphia money market is gradually attaining a condition of plethora which sets lenders at their wit's end to find employment for their funds. The business on call to-day is chiefly at 6 per cent., and occasional national bank notes are advanced on five per cent., with pledges of Government bonds. Discounting is limited by the small offerings of first-class mercantile paper. The street rate for this class of acceptance is about 9 per cent.

Gold is dull, but the market strong. The telegraph wires are under the influence of the weather and refuse to operate freely this morning, which leaves us with limited information as to the tone of Wall street on the gold question. The sales opened at 121⅛ and continued at that figure, if the gold indicator can be relied on. No other quotations received.

Government bonds are dull, and prices have dropped about ¼ per cent. compared with closing prices on Saturday.

There was an utter absence of vitality at the Stock Exchange this morning, but prices were not much changed. State loans were quiet, with some sales of the 6s, third series, at 107. City 6s sold at 97 for the old issues, and at 100⅛ for the new. 91½ was offered for Lehigh gold loan.

Reading Railroad was taken at 47. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 55, and Lehigh Valley at 52⅞@53. The bids were nominal, and no guide to the market.

There was a sale of Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway at 41, which was the only transaction to report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1700 City 6s, New.ls.	100⅛	400 sh Reading...ls.	47
$1600 do......ls.	100⅛	100 do.......c.	47
3450 Pa 6s W L Cp.	103⅜	44 sh Penna....ls.	55
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	92⅞	126 do......ls.	55
$150 Pa 6s, 3d se..	107⅛	100 do.....b30.	55⅛
$450 do......c&p.	107⅛	50 do........	55
$1000 Leh 6s, '84....	83	25 sh Ch & Wal R..	41
1 sh Leh Val......	52⅝	8 sh Leh Val..d b.	53

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 114¼@115¼; do. 1865, 114⅜@115⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 111⅝@112⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅛@109⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅛@121¼; Silver, 116@118.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1864, 114⅛@115; do., 1865, 114⅝@115⅛; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅝@114; do., 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 111⅛@111⅜; Cur. 6s, 109⅛@110. Gold, 121⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅜@114⅝; do. July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 5s, 10-40, 112@112¼. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 121⅛@121¼. Market steady.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121⅛	10·11 A. M.	121¼
10·09 "	121⅛	12·03 P. M.	121⅛

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	41⅛
Con. Stock Scrip...	92⅞	Western Union Tele	32⅝
do. scrip......	87⅛	Tol. & Wab. R......	51⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	22⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R com	73⅛
Ph. and Rea. R......	94	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86⅝
Mich. South.& N.I.R.	84⅛	Adams Express......	62⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	92¼	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20⅛
Chi. and N. W. com..	73¼	United States........	54
Chi. and N. W. pref..	86⅛	Tennessee 6s, new.	47
Chi. and R. I. R......	105⅜	Gold...	121⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¾	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.—The Flour market presents no new feature, there being no inquiry for shipment, and only a limited demand from the home consumers, who purchased 8@900 barrels, in lots, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·50@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@6, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·75@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. 800 barrels Delaware Mills sold on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, and the tendency of prices is still downward. Sales of 2000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·25. Rye is steady at $1@1·02 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request at former rates; sales of 8000 bushels new yellow at 85@86c. for damp and 85@88c. for damp and prime dry. Oats are unchanged; sales of 5000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@56c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is very dull and prices are nominal

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.—The market for Beef Cattle was steady to-day, and there was a moderate business effected. We quote choice at 9@9½c.; prime at 8@8¾c.; fair to good at 7@7½c.; and common at 5@6c. ℔ lb., as in quality. Receipts, 2107 head.

The following sales were reported:—

Head.
89 Owen Smith, Western, 6½@9¼.
92 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8½@9½.
50 Dennis Smith, Western, 6½@9½.
38 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 6@8½.
64 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
65 Ph. Hathaway, Chester county, 6½@9.
32 James S. Kirk, Western, 8@9.
80 B. McFillen, Western, 7@8½.
75 James McFillen, Western, 8@9.
100 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
70 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8½.
200 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6@9.
90 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7@9.
63 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@8½.
48 H. Chain, Western Penna, 7@8½.
130 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7½@9½.
99 J. & L. Frank, Western, 6@8¼.
80 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 6@8½.
100 Hope & Co., Western, 7@9½.
20 M. Dryfoos, Western, 6@6½.
59 H. Frank, Virginia, 7@8½.
45 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
20 D. Branson, Chester county, 6½@9½.
47 S. Frank, Western, 6½@7½.
49 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@9.
20 L. Horne, Delaware, 5½@6½.
40 J. J. Chain, Western Penna., 6@7½.
31 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 6@8½.
50 John McArdle, Western, 7½@10.
40 C. Welker, Virginia, 5@6.
100 Ellinger, Virginia, 8@9½.
15 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 6@9.
15 H. Ketler, Western Penna., 5½@7½.

Cows and Calves were in good demand. Sales of 150 head at $50@90. Springers sold at $40@65.

Sheep were active and higher. 8000 head changed hands at the Avenue Droveyard at 5@8c. per pound.

Hogs—The market was devoid of animation, and prices materially declined. Sales were made at the opening at $13·50@14, and at the close at $12·50@13 per 100 pounds net for corn-fed. Receipts, 4000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........48 | 11 A. M..........61 | 2 P. M..........65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Fortuna, Borda, Oporto, Jose de Bessa Guimares.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. schr Emma G., Webber, 14 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son.

Schr Alaska, Pierce, from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Schr W. Wilson, Jenkins, from Salem, N. J., with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Othello, hence, at San Francisco 15th inst.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Lydia, Crawford, and Susan Jane, Andrews, for Philadelphia, remained at Little Egg Harbor 12th inst.

Schr Virgin Rock, McKennan, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 13th inst.

Schr Catharine John, Sinclair, sailed from Cardenas 31st ult., for north of Hatteras.

Schr L. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, at Charleston 13th inst. from Orchilla, was in ballast, having sprung a leak on the outward passage, and returned for repairs.

Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr Eliza Pike, Larkin, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 13th inst.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst. for Philadelphia, with 50,000 feet lumber and 188,400 shingles.

Steamtug America, Virden, hence, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATION.

rom the N. Y. Tribune.

Every commercial and industrial interest 'ould heartily rejoice in the discovery of me panacea for the strikes, usury, high nts, low wages, and dear food—in short, 'r all monopolies which exist, whether of bor or capital. The happy day of the universal abolition of usurers and "middlemen," ho make money and marketing dear, when the capitalist and laborer shall go hand in hand, contented with what they pay and receive, and when landlords and tenants shall lie down together in mutual satisfaction, is probably still a great distance of time removed; but there can be no longer a doubt that co-operation has done much to hasten, at least in the more intelligent and liberal communities, the reconciliation of many of those differences which have brought capital and labor into false and damaging antagonism. After more than twenty-five years of successful application, in various parts of Europe and America, it would seem that the virtues of co-operation have been clearly established; it is highly important, therefore, that they should be vaunted and the public educated to appreciate them. The *Tribune* has lately been actively engaged in this work, and published on Saturday several more letters of a double series, giving an accurate, if not an exhaustive, exposition of practical co-operation abroad and at home. These letters have embraced accounts of the co-operative groceries of England, France, and Massachusetts; the co-operative banks of Germany and Italy; the co-operative farms of England and France; the co-operative kitchens of France and Switzerland; the co-operative dwellings of France; and the co-operative and industrial partnerships among iron-moulders, tanners, printers, weavers, boatmen, bakers, shoemakers, butchers, comb-makers, tailors, etc., of both continents. The practical efforts of no branch of trade have been unnoticed; their successes have been fully told, but not exaggerated, and few of the many practical manufacturers, mechanics, and agriculturists, before whom the letters have been laid, but have found therein suggestive facts to reflect upon. Some of these are well worthy of recapitulation.

I. Co-operation has abolished strikes. It is the united testimony of our correspondents, abroad and at home, that co-operative factories have invariably rendered strikes unnecessary in their immediate vicinage, simply by the regulation of wages which the system produces. Having themselves to pay, the co-operatives are reasonable in their demands, and the value of wages does not fluctuate. In vain have the wealthiest and best conducted trades unions in this country and Europe endeavored to establish and regulate the value of labor by strikes. They have proved abortive in nine cases out of ten; at the best, they have been temporarily successful, never decisive; they have merely paralyzed capital, which can afford to be inactive, but they have exhausted labor, which cannot indulge in the luxury of idleness. While trades unions have been expensive and indecisive, as offensive warfare generally proves, the defensive measures of co-operation have been profitable as well as effective. Our correspondent at Milan (Oct. 8, 1869) alluded to a strike of the printers, in which the Union exhausted its exchequer of 20,000 francs, when, turning to co-operation as a remedy, they established a business on 25,000 francs which gave employment to all the strikers, and at once regulated the rates of composition. The iron-moulders of this country have spent $1,500,000 on useless strikes; with less than one-fifth of that sum ten co-operative foundries have been put in successful operation, with the additional result of regulating wages in their localities. The minor effects of these industrial partnerships in reducing the cost of product by decreasing the wastage, and advancing the value of real estate by inducing workmen to settle in the neighborhood of their workshops, have also been dwelt upon and conclusively shown in the letters alluded to.

II. Co-operation reduces the cost of food. It is a very great fault of the marketing system of this country—and particularly of this city—that it gives employment and an unnecessary profit to "middlemen." This profit the producers and consumers are compelled to pay; the consumers' proportion being much the largest. It is observed that a quick effect of the establishment of the great co-operative kitchens at Grenoble, France, and Berne, Switzerland, was the abolition of the middlemen and the consequent reduction of the cost of all kinds of food. The producers go to the kitchens as to a market, and deal directly with the consumers—the customers to whom the kitchen furnishes meals at cost. It is a natural result also of the establishment of co-operative stores. In Worcester, Mass., a co-operative grocery there not only controls the country trade in the county but regulates the prices of all food to the consumers. The effect on the price of food is readily seen. Our correspondent abroad recites that at Berne he bought at the co-operative kitchen there a better bowl of soup for 2 cents than he procured at a neighboring hotel, which bought its supplies through the market or middlemen, for 12 cents. The principle involved in a bowl of Swiss soup will apply to a round of American eef: and in practice the kitchens nd groceries quoted have made it pply to all kinds of food in e markets of the towns where they are esablished. Stockholders in the Massachusetts ores save from 17 to 33 per cent. on all groceries consumed by them; those in England and France save even more than one-third of their expenditures.

III. Co-operation abolishes usury. Usurers, of course, live off the needy and poor. The co-operative banks of Italy and Germany are established for the benefit solely of the poorer classes. Those of Italy, to quote M. Giovanni Silvestri, the director of the *Banca Popolare* of Milan, have been "entirely subversive in principle of the entire craft of money-hucksters and monopolies, from chartered State banks to pawnbrokers' shops." The older German banks on the system of M. Schulze Delitsch report the same practical result.

IV. Co-operation reduces rents. The history of the co-operative dwellings at Guise contains proof of this. The "Familistere" at that place, now twenty years old, has not only furnished better lodgings to 300 persons of the working class at less rates than the wretched hovels in which they previously lived at rents ranging from $1 to $2·50 per month, but has regulated at a low rate rents in all parts of the town.

V. The greatest enemy of co-operation is ignorance. The system has been most successful in the more enlightened communities. It is noteworthy, though by no means singular, that these communities have invariably been liberal and republican in politics. Rochdale, England, where co-operation in trade began, is John Bright's district. The German banks are established in the country where education is most general and German republicans are most numerous. In Italy the successes have been chiefly at Milan and Como, and the central part of Northern Italy, which has always been free from clerical and Austrian influence. In France, co-operation has been most vigorous in Lyons, where exist the most earnest republicans; and here it has prospered in spite of the opposition of the present Napoleon, who made the suppression by General Castellane of the republican co-operative associations a principal part of the programme of the *coup d'etat* of 1851. In this country the principal successes have been in Massachusetts and the rural districts of Central New York.

Against this ignorance, the friends of co-operation ought to wage persistent warfare by the publication of all practical information attainable. The result would soon be observable and encouraging, and produce a practical alliance between producers and consumers, laborers and capitalists, which would better the condition of all classes, and help every branch of industry.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Promptly on its reassembling, Congress has taken up the question of another reduction of the army. The problem presented is the difficult one of diminishing numbers without impairing efficiency; or that of steering between the Scylla and Charybdis of crippling on the one hand and crowding on the other. Retrenchment of expenses is the clear demand of the hour; but wise legislation will not push the process beyond the military needs of the country.

The two main bills in the House on this question are the War Department's measure and General Logan's modification; the leading bill in the Senate is Senator Wilson's in reference to officers awaiting orders. It is a gratifying omen that thus far the various measures introduced are not so widely opposed to those of last winter—as the bills, for example, of Generals Garfield and Butler. Speaking by way of general criticism, or, rather, description, the army projects of Messrs. Logan, Butler, Schenck, Windom, and Congressmen of that school have been, in years past, marked by a peculiar prejudice against the Military Academy, which, of course, is to be taken into account in reviewing their schemes. On the other hand, the measures originated at the War Department look commonly at the official estimate of the needs of the service, rather than the poverty of the Treasury—at the force we ought to have under any circumstances rather than at the force we can afford to have under the present financial exigencies of the country.

But General Grant's public interest is larger than his military interest; his administration, pledged to economy, is fulfilling its pledges; and his singular felicity in reducing military expenses, as shown during his brief occupancy of the War Office, now comes in play in this effort to keep down the cost of the army. Perhaps this is one source of the comparative harmony of view existing at the present time. That is to say, the President, the General of the Army, the War Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, the head of the Indian Bureau, the five division commanders, and all the department and district commanders, are agreed regarding what can and what cannot be afforded in the matter of army economy.

However, there are certain grave differences between the bills of Generals Sherman, Logan, and Wilson. The former—for the General-in-chief is the reputed author of the Headquarters bill just laid before the Military Committee of the House—provides, we believe, for the absorption of some of the officers now doing nothing, and on "awaiting orders" pay, by adding two companies to each infantry regiment, thereby giving to the regiments in this arm the same organization, in this respect, as the cavalry and artillery have. The effect would be to furnish each regiment in the three arms with the same number of officers, and to provide employment for something above 200 officers among those now awaiting orders.

We do not regard this feature of the Headquarters or War Department bill as one likely to be sanctioned by Congress. It will be urged, and with truth, that its effect is simply to increase the army by so many extra companies, and that, however desirable such an increase may be on general grounds, this is not the time, nor are Congress and the people in the mood, to authorize any increase in the military establishment. Decrease, not increase, is the watchword of the hour; economy, not enlargement, the army policy of Congress. Now, in the department reports, and in the division reports, which accompanied the late report of General Belknap, and even in the report of General Sherman himself there was no call for an increase of the army. On the contrary, while all these reports took strong and convincing ground in favor of maintaining the present strength of rank and file, leaving all reductions to be made among officers, they showed that the work of the army at the South, among the Indians, on the Pacific, in Alaska, and among the coastwise garrisons of the Atlantic and the Gulf, was well performed. With peace now prevalent, thanks to the temperate policy of the administration, both at the South and on the Plains, and our English and Spanish outlook by no means stormy, there surely need be no increase of the military force. If it be said that these accretions to the infantry force only provide places for officers already in employ, it may properly be answered that we must not create places which are not needed, and that the true remedy is to relieve from service.

THE COOKE CASE AGAIN.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* on Friday, in pursuance of what appears to be its settled policy of defending bigamists, intriguers, and seducers, and of reviling those who denounce or even who recount their offenses, took occasion to attack this journal for its course in relation to the elopement of a married minister with a school-girl of his congregation. This attack makes it necesary for us to recur to this unpleasant subject, and to recapitulate the facts.

The Reverend Mr. Cooke was found the other day to have abandoned his lawful family and to have fled in the prosecution, and, as everybody at the time had reason to suppose and did suppose, in the fruition, of a lawless love. The letters which the man left behind him induced in everybody the belief that he was a flagrant and utterly hardened scoundrel. The wonder then was how such a man came to be in the pastoral position which enabled him to do so much mischief. To solve the puzzle, so as to enable the public to know with whom the blame chiefly lay, the *World* despatched a reporter to the scene of his former pastorate, with instructions to inquire of those there who knew the Reverend Horace Cooke best what his conduct had been. The fruits of that inquiry formed the report in the *World* of Wednesday. Nothing was suppressed, nothing made unduly prominent. The same story, with very slight variations, was heard from every person inquired of, and no persons were inquired of but those likeliest to know. This was the story told by the reporter of the *World*. For this truthful account the Rev. Horace Cooke endeavored to avenge himself by an assault, entirely at random, upon a member of the staff of this paper. This truthful account the *Tribune* of Friday, without knowing anything about the matter—for had it known, it would have known it to be truthful—was not ashamed to call "fictitious;" and this shameful assault the *Tribune* of Friday was not ashamed to justify. "Mr. Cooke has been wronged," whines the *Tribune*, "by the publication of a series of falsehoods respecting his former life." Let it adduce the evidence on which it calls the statements it refers to falsehoods, or own itself the falsifier. "He had no right to take redress into his own hands"—oh, hadn't he?—but where was his remedy? How many would have done the same thing, only done it with a little more vigor?" "The Reverend Horace Cooke could not go into court with an action for damages in his present situation." That is to say, he has injured his own character so much that jurors would say, and say rightly, that it was incapable of further damage. And therefore, according to the *Tribune*, he is to be justified—for the faint damnation of the *Tribune* is plainly justification—for entering a newspaper office and making a random assault upon the first person pointed out to him, without knowing his responsibility, his position, or his name. The *Tribune* hereby gives notice that it would rather approve the conduct of any person who might consider himself aggrieved by any article in it, who should thereafter enter its editorial rooms and horsewhip any person he might casually meet there. In the eyes of the *Tribune*, the offense of being an intriguing scoundrel is trivial compared to the offense of calling and proving a man to be an intriguing scoundrel. The pharisaical prig who is revolted by the conduct of the *World* sees nothing to be revolted at in the conduct of Cooke. It insults every decent man and woman by heading its report of the outcome of a crime which has gone far to break up two families, and has brought scandal upon a church, "The Flirtation's Finale." In the last case of this kind which occurred, the *Tribune* distinguished itself by offensive and indecent apology for intrigue and bigamy; in this case it distinguishes itself by offensive and indecent apology for intrigue and abduction, and by abuse of those differently minded men who call a spade a spade and a scoundrel a scoundrel. "Flirtation" is the worst word it has for Cooke's crime; "lying gossips," "licentious press," and "sensation mongers" are the best words it has for those who expose and denounce his crime. The sympathy with actual or attempted adultery which, in the case of Richardson, private friendship made possible and pardonable, in the case of Cooke shows itself as a sympathy with sin of this sort *per se*. The *World* denounces the vices of an unworthy minister. The *Tribune* denounces the *World* for so denouncing them. People who set a value on female purity and clerical uprightness may choose between us.

AN UPSET KETTLE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

St. Louis has not by any means abandoned the worship of her idol. Still she hankers after Capitoline honors, and is striving with persevering zeal to accomplish her dreadful designs against Washington. Local papers announce that the day of talk is over and gone, and that "the era of effective action" has been inaugurated. Still, as the old habits of gab are yet strong, having not utterly loosed their hold of the good people of the Mississippi Valley Metropolis—by such proud-sounding title do they designate the city of their love—a meeting was held at the Southern Hotel the other night, at which the chief performances were the reading of sundry letters benedictive, some small talk, and the appointment of a committee of five, whose pleasant duty it was settled should be to go to Washington and there secure the co-operation of Western members of Congress.

Mr. Reavis had pleasant news to communicate to the meeting. He said a Congressional organization had been started, and although it was begun as late as the 8th of December, it already numbered nearly eighty members. At its head in General Logan, whom an enthusiastic reporter styles "a war-horse of energy and determination." Hon. John Coburn, of Indiana, is secretary. A short letter was read from him, its sentences being rather jerky, and evidently written under the inspiration of deep responsibility. He ventures to breathe forth the wish that they, or he, will overcome all large appropriations asked for by the wretched Washingtonians, and concludes by the announcement, "we are quiet as we can be."

Another significant letter, this one from the Hon. S. H. Boyd, member of Congress from Missouri, was read. This gentleman is more precise than the excellent secretary. He states definitely the number of Congressmen who will vote against appropriations and for removal—seventy-four. He then proceeds to point out artistic merits in the plan, saying, "the beauty of the movement is,' we have large meetings, and no one outside knows anything about it." We cannot but remark that Mr. Boyd has most effectually done for his own dish. The conspicuous feature of the movement, he tells us, its beauty, is that they have large meetings, and no one knows anything about it. And here is the astute man running into the papers with this news! Already the Washington people have found it all out. The terrible suspicion arises that Mr. Boyd is a traitor of the deepest dye; that with his mouth he professes enthusiastic devotion to the cause so dear to every true citizen of St. Louis, while in his heart is black treachery. It is also to be observed that the silly St. Louisans fell into the snare this secret emissary of the Washingtonians set for them. For they not only allowed the letter to be read, but they decided, as we have before stated, to send a committee to Washington to urge the passage of the bill. Miserable schemers, thus to kick over the kettle of fish, just when it was so nearly cooked! For, of course, all secrecy of action is now out of the question. They have stupidly shown the Washington people their game, and the quiet that Mr. Coburn implicitly enjoins, and the extreme secrecy that Mr. Boyd wishes, are no longer possible.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We published on Saturday a very full and interesting description of the Red River country and of its inhabitants, together with an account of the progress of the revolution in the territory against the Canadian Government. The map accompanying the article enabled the reader to perceive at a glance the geographical situation of the country and its importance to the United States, should it be, as now seems more than probable, annexed to this republic. Our correspondent reports that the agents of the Hudson Bay Company are busily engaged misrepresenting the insurgents and attributing their present belligerent attitude to difficulties arising from church matters. The falsity of these reports must be apparent to all who are familiar with the causes which have brought about the insurrection in the Red River territory. It is not improbable that Governor McDougall's policy was a conciliatory one; and if the statement be correct that he is an advocate of the annexation of British America to the United States, it is evident that he is a man of sound judgment in some respects. But neither conciliation nor advocacy of political union between our Government and the Canadian Dominion can do away with the merits of the revolutionists' cause. Their interests imperatively demanded that some steps be taken to avert the ruin that the rule of Canada would entail upon them. With a vast amount of pluck they resorted to force rather than submit to the Canadians. Their ardent desire to become citizens of this republic, and the efforts they are making to this end, fully attest their sincerity and earnestness.

That the end of this popular revolutionary movement on our northwestern frontier must be the absorption of the territory by us, any person conversant with our history will not deny. It therefore becomes a matter of more than ordinary interest to the American people to know that the climate and agricultural and mining resources of Rupert's Land, which includes the Red River or Winnipeg country, are admirably adapted to the wants of man. It may be true that a great portion of the territory "is occupied by lakes, forests, and impassable tracts of snow and ice;" but there are three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of "prairie or natural meadow land" of the richest character, and capable of yielding larger crops than the land of many of our States does. The difficulties attendant upon transportation are the present great drawback to the comfort and prosperity of settlers. There are no railroads there, and even the ordinary highways are of the most rugged description. These disadvantages are inherent to all countries sparsely populated. Many persons are living now who remember when Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and most of our other Western States were vast tracts of territory, uninhabited save by nomadic Indians and adventuresome hunters. The present population of the Red River territory is small in numbers and somewhat motley in nationality. It comprises mainly Americans, English, Scotch, and French, the "half-breeds," or the offspring of the Caucasian and Indian, predominating. Of these people our correspondent writes at length, and his account of them will be found especially entertaining. The trade of the territory is also referred to, enabling us to form some idea of the business transactions of that tremendous monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company. Before many months can pass away we hope to see the ardent desire of the people gratified and to welcome another star in the galaxy of States.

WHO KILLED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW YORK?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Is the Republican press of this city to blame for the bickerings and the impotence of the Republican party here? We answer decidedly that it is not; and we speak with the more readiness because we do not belong to the Republican press, and judge of the Republican party, as of all other parties, from its character and its acts, and not as if the *Sun* were one of its organs.

The Boston *Transcript* denounces the quarrels, mismanagement, and weakness of the party in this city, and avers that "the conductors of the New York Republican newspapers are responsible for this condition of things." This is nonsense. What Republican newspaper is it that has put great offices here, that should have controlled and built up the party, into improper hands? What Republican newspaper has sold the Republican organization to Tammany Hall? What newspaper has broken the party into three or four conflicting factions? What newspaper has employed Democratic repeaters to carry Republican primary elections? These are the evils that make the party here a byword. They are connected together, and should have been cured together. But it has not been done, and probably cannot be.

It is not the Republican newspapers that have broken down Republicanism in this city and State. It is General Grant. He is the assassin of the Republican party in New York, and he has done his work thoroughly and well. It was weak before he took it in hand; he might have made it strong and successful; instead of that he has knocked it in the head.

A PHILADELPHIA FANCY.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

There is in Philadelphia a Woman's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This is the newest fashion, and is rapidly absorbing the energies that heretofore have gone forth towards the ordinary objects of philanthropy. The society boasts no female Bergh, who in top-boots contends with cruel truckmen and merciless car drivers, but it reports a commendable flow of funds to its treasury, and a suitable method for expending such funds. It proposes, womanlike, to begin with the children, and having first taught them to be kind to dumb creatures, it expects to find in a few years a world full of men and women who will be governed by the same law of kindness. The society has therefore published for the use of children certain small books called "Early Lessons in Kindness," and some verses entitled the "Horse's Petition" and "Take not the Life you Cannot Give." To each boy who can recite to his teacher the "Horse's Petition," and to each girl who can do the same by "Take not the Life,' etc., it proposes to present a sweet photograph of Gray Friar's Bobby, the Scotch terrier dog who has slept on his master's grave for seven years and a half. Such is the seductive method by which the callow Philadelphians are to be beguiled from attaching tintinnabulary burdens to the caudal appendages of friendless dogs, or exploding unexpected torpedoes upon the harmonious cats that make the midnight air vocal with the sweet concord of their amorous lays.

With these lofty objects in view, a committee of the society waited upon the Board of Education to solicit the introduction into schools of a suitable reading book in behalf of dumb creatures. After a month's delay the ladies were informed that the matter was in the hands of a committee and would be reported upon in time. Attention has also been paid to the establishment of a temporary home for lost and ownerless dogs. The Mayor was visited, and he was so cruel as to express no faith in dogs, be they poodle, or King Charles, or mastiff, or curs of low degree. He would have them all slaughtered, in which event, of course, there would be no material for the home referred to. He however intimated that dogs might be kept at the home during the brief period which intervened between their capture and the indiscriminate slaughter he proposed for them. Here the matter stands, and Philadelphia dogs have no more favorable future in view than those of this benighted city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board.

12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.

12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
12 31 15t Vice President.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870:—

PRESIDENT.
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.
MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,	J. B Lippincott,
A. E. Borie,	John Ashhurst,
R. B. Cabeen,	Stephen Colwell.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM H. WEBB. 1 11 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER,
1223 City Treasurer.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will beld at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
12 31 15t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 waly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. GEORGE S. STEWART IS ADMITTED to an interest in my business from this date.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Manufacturer of Heaters, Ranges, etc.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1870. 1 11 5t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL
WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR
SPRING SUPPLIES.

FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw

1870.
SPECIAL DISPLAY OF MUSLINS
AND
Linen Goods
For Housekeepers to make up for the Spring and Summer
All the Leading Makes at Low Prices.
Also, continuation of our clearing sale of
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.
We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S
Centrally Located Establishment,
N.E. Cor. of Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.
They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.
T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES. No 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 3wfm§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Jesse Platt, aged sixty-three years, a resident of New York, fell upon the sidewalk at Sixth and Spruce streets on Saturday, and fractured several ribs. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—William Kendrick, aged fifty-five years, residing at No. 636 Bedford street, fell off a step on Saturday evening, and received injuries of the arm and hand. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Edward Johnson and Isaac Anderson have been committed by Alderman Kerr to answer the charge of the theft of two sets of harness from the stable of Ehret & Simes, Seventh street, above Norris.

—The missionary report of the American Sunday School Union shows the receipts, collections, donations, etc., during the year to have been $93,875·88; value of books and other requisites given to schools, $12,988·58; amount expended by auxiliary societies, $5730·31.

—The building No. 134 Market street was damaged by fire shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday night last. The first floor was occupied by E. Gwinn, clothing dealer; the second by John D. Robbins, hat trimmings; in the back part of this floor the fire originated. The upper floors were occupied by A. Ferbisher & Co., hat and cap manufacturers, and by R. Rose, manufacturer of paper boxes. The flames were confined to the room where they broke out, and were soon extinguished. The principal damage was done to the stock of Mr. Gwinn, by water. The loss will not probably exceed $500.

—The Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church report during the past year the appropriations to the missionaries under their care were $115,749. The whole number of missionaries in commission during the year was 546. The number of churches and missionary stations wholly or in part supplied, as far as reported, is 824; number of newly organized churches, 60; admissions on examinations, 2792, and on certificate, 1930; making a total admission of 4722. Number in communion with churches connected with the board, 26,078.

—On Saturday, a meeting of the Odd Fellows' Temple Association was held at the hall, Sixth and Haines streets. The committee having in charge the selection of a site for the erection of a new hall reported that the lot of ground on the northwest corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets, which is considered a most eligible site, can be secured by the 1st of April if $20,000 can be raised meanwhile. The sum of $100,000 is asked for the property, and the terms are one-fifth to be paid down, the balance secured by mortgage, payable in ten years. In size the lot is ample, having a front of one hundred and seventy feet on Broad street and two hundred feet on Spring Garden street. Committees were appointed to ascertain how much money can be raised by the lodges and encampments, and to take measures to obtain the lot on the best terms.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 121⅜.

—The Peabody funeral fleet was at Madeira on January 1st.

—Further surrenders of Cubans to the Spanish authorities are reported.

—Governor Durkee, of Utah, died on Saturday morning, of pneumonia.

—It is reported that Georgia will adopt the fifteenth amendment.

—Mr. Allen, Minister from Hawaii, was presented to the President on Saturday.

—Already the Stanton fund has reached $100,000, and there is good prospect of that sum being largely augmented.

—Indian affairs were discussed at length on Saturday at a joint meeting of the Indian Commission and the Congressional committees.

—Thomas J. Campbell, convicted at Pittsburg of the murder of his wife, has been sentenced to eleven years and nine months imprisonment.

—An investigation into the gold conspiracy of September last was commenced by the House Committee on Banking and Currency on Saturday.

—Already Congressmen are talking about the end of the session, and some are of opinion that with industry it can be brought to a close by the 1st of May.

—Collector Casey's conduct of the New Orleans Custom House is still the cause of great contention, and the pressure in favor of his removal continues unabated.

—A committee of the National Labor Union Congress is in Washington preparing an address to the people setting forth the demands of the workingmen of the nation.

—A rumor prevails in Ottawa that the Dominion Government has decided to discontinue licenses to American fishermen, and to fall back on the interpretation of the treaty of 1818.

—Last evening the Congressional Temperance Society met in the Metropolitan Methodis Church in Washington. Vice-President Colfax and several Congressmen addressed the meeting.

—Rupert's Land affairs present a serious appearance. The Hudson Bay Company's safe, containing $250,000, has been seized by the French under Rielau, and another Indian war is feared.

—Last fall a prominent citizen of Montana Territory was murdered by Blackfeet Indians in his own house. The murderers were indicted, but taking refuge with their tribe, a doubt arose as to whether civil process could be executed against the resistance of a whole tribe. Eventually it was decided to make the arrest, and an adequate military force has been despatched for the purpose.

Foreign Affairs.

—Earthquake shocks were felt at Auch, in France, on Saturday.

—The Duke of Montpensier has been nominated as a candidate for the Spanish Cortes.

—Madrid rejoices over telegrams announcing important Spanish successes in Cuba.

—Heavy gales continue on the English coast, and numerous shipping disasters are reported.

—Violations of the French press law are punished. Three journals are about to be proceeded against.

—In the Œcumenical Council the subject of ecclesiastical discipline has been under consideration for several days.

—A discussion of the domestic policy of the Government in the French Senate on Saturday resulted in a vote of confidence in the late Ministry.

—To-day is fixed for the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the arraignment of Rochefort. A majority in both Chambers is expected for the Government.

—In the Œcumenical Council on Saturday complaints were made that the fathers speak at too great length, and do not strictly observe their obligations of secrecy.

—Deputies in the Corps Legislatif are menaced with personal violence, and disorders threatened in the event of the prosecution of radical journals being authorized, and the condemnation of Rochefort.

—Arrangements for the consolidation of the Anglo-American, the Atlantic, New York, Newfoundland, and London, and the Societe des Cables Transatlantiques Francais Companies have been completed.

—A memorial, signed by a thousand Spaniards, is on its way from Havana to Spain, praying the Cortes to defer granting liberties and reforms in Porto Rico, as the cause of Spain in Cuba would be injured thereby.

—While advices by way of Lisbon confirm the news as to the total defeat of Lopez and the close of the war in Paraguay, intelligence received from Paris is to the effect that hostilities have by no means ceased, and that Lopez is in the Great Cordilleras with an army of 8000 men.

American Architecture.

In "Normandy Picturesque," by Henry Blackburn, we find the following reflections on architecture in America:—"Here our thoughts on the great question of architectural beauty and fitness turn naturally to a new world. If, as we believe, there is a life and energy in the West which must sooner or later make its mark in the world, and perhaps take a lead for a while among the nations in the practical application of science and art, may it not rest with a generation of Americans yet unborn to create—out of such elements as the fast-fading Gothic of the middle ages—a style of architecture that will equal it in beauty, and yet be more suitable to a modern era—a style that shall spring spontaneously from the wants and requirements of the age—an age that shall prize beauty of form as much as utility of design? Do we dream dreams? Is it quite beyond the limits of possibility that an art that has been repeating itself for ages in Europe, until the original designs are fading before our eyes, until the moulds have been used so often that they begin to lose their sharpness and significance, may not be succeeded by a new and living development which will be found worthy to take its place side by side with the creations of old classic time? Is the idea altogether Utopian? Is there not room in the world for a 'new style' of architecture? Shall we be always copying, imitating, restoring—harping forever on old strings? It may be that we point to the wrong quarter of the globe, and we shall certainly be told that no good thing in art can come from the 'great dollar-cities of the West,' from a people without monuments and with a history; but there are signs of intellectual energy, and a process of refinement and cultivation is going on, which it will be well for us of the Old World not to ignore. Their day may not be yet. Before such a change can come, the nation must find rest; the pulse of this great, restless, thriving people must beat less quickly; they must know (as the Greeks knew it) the meaning of the word 'repose.' It was a good sign, we thought, when Felix Darley, an American artist on a tour through Europe (a 'five-thousand-dollar run' is, we believe, the correct expression), on arriving at Liverpool, was content to go quietly down the Wye, and visit our old abbeys and castles—such as Tintern and Kenilworth—instead of taking the express train for London, and it is to the many signs of culture and taste for art which we meet with daily in intercourse with travellers from the Western Continent, that we look with confidence to a great revolution in taste and manners. To these, then (whom we may be allowed to look upon as pioneers of a new and more artistic civilization), and to our many readers on the other side of the Atlantic, we would draw attention to the towns in Normandy, as worthy of examination before they pass away from our eyes; towns where 'art is religion'—towns that were built before the age of utilitarianism, and when expediency was a thing unknown. To young America we say, Come and see the buildings of old France; there is nothing like them in the Western World; neither the wealth of San Francisco, nor the culture of its younger generation, can at present produce anything like them. They are waiting for you in the sunlight of this summer evening; the gables are leaning, the waters are sparkling, the shadows are deepening on the hills, and the colors on the banners that trail on the water are 'red, white, and blue!'"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·21	MOON RISES	5·19
SUN SETS	5·00	HIGH WATER	1·20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

R. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEORGE N. TATHAM,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Jan. 1
Weser	Southampton	New York	Jan. 4
Marathon	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Jan. 4
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 5
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 5
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 6
SantiagodeCuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 6
FOR EUROPE.			
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 20
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 20
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 20
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 20
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 22
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22
United States	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Lalla Rookh, Sutherland, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Br. barque Ella Moore, Marsters, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 12th inst., with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers.—From New Orleans—Mr. G. S. Wooley. From Havana—Edgar S. Elliott, George Mowbry, Joseph Carleton, Foster Shutter. 12th inst., off Carysfort, exchanged signals with a barque, showing white signal, with black arrow, bound N.; lat. 36 20, long. 15, saw barque Albert, of Bath, bound S.; same day, saw brig Scotland, of Barbados, bound N.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Majestic, Gibbons, hence, was discharging at Montevideo 17th Nov.

Ship Betty, Nutzhorn, cleared at New York 14th inst. for Antwerp via Philadelphia.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 15th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 15th inst.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 14th inst.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York 14th inst., and cleared again 15th to return.

Barque Johann Martin, Bernitz, from London Nov. 6 for Philadelphia, foundered at sea Dec. 31.

Barque Diana, Siegner, from Havre for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th ult. lat. 47 29, long.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, hence, at Savannah 15th inst.

Barque India, Lepschinsky, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 1st inst.

Barque Busy, Linden, hence for Gibraltar, was off the coast of Spain previous to 24th ult.

Barque William, Cole, for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 29th ult.

Brig Matilda, Caffero, hence, at Genoa 24th ult.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, at Cardenas 5th inst., from St. John, N. B.

Brigs Alfred, Marchildon, and Ella, Martin, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, and Frank and Nellie, Bean, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 15th inst.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, hence, at Matanzas 5th inst.

Schr H. Matthews, Matthews, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.

Schrs E. Glover, Ingalls, from Norwich; Lady Franklin, Hawley, from Gloucester; J. T. Alburger, Scott; Emma Bacon, Kelley; and A. B. Crammer, Crammer, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 14th inst.

Schr Amelia, Beebe, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

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3 6 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of JAMES McMULLAN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

DANIEL McMULLAN,
No. 1724 North FRONT Street.
JAMES McMULLAN,
No. 340 South SEVENTEENTH Street.
Or to GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., their Attorney,
Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets,
Philadelphia, Jan 15, 1870. 1 17 m6t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN H. DRAPER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDMUND DRAPER and ROBERT DRAPER, trustees of JOHN H. DRAPER, under the will of JOHN DRAPER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 24, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY S. HAGERT,
1 12 wfm5t* Auditor.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
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HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
THIS MONDAY, JANUARY 17,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
LAST APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA OF
SIGNOR LEFRANC.
ONLY NIGHT OF AUBER'S GRAND OPERA,
MASANIELLO.
MASANIELLO.
Signor Lefranc .... as .... Masaniello
Signor Reyna .... as .... Pietro
Mad'lle Pauline Canissa .... as .... Elvira
Mad'lle Maria Sand .... as .... Fenella
TOGETHER WITH A GRAND CAST.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 18,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
PREVIOUS TO HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.
MISS C. L. KELLOGG
IN THREE DIFFERENT OPERAS.
First act of TRAVIATA,
Third act of FAUST,
Third act of SOMNAMBULA.
MISS C. L. KELLOGG
AS
VIOLETTA, MARGHERITA, AND AMINA,
TOGETHER WITH OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
Particulars in TUESDAY'S Advertisement.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
The gifted young Prima Donna and favorite,
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
IN TWO NEW PIECES TO-NIGHT.
Offenbach's Operetta, first time,
THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT,
and screaming operetta, first time here,
TERRIBLE HYMEN.
FRIDAY—MRS. PYNE GALTON'S BENEFIT.
Offenbach's "LITTLE DUCHESS."
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR.
NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 17,
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEERS VICTORIOUS.
Thirteenth Night of the highly successful new
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Are specially engaged.
THE FIELD OF BATTLE DURING A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
SECOND WEEK—LITTLE EM'LY.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
With new Scenery,
Great Effects and Fine Cast,
Halliday's Dickens Drama,
LITTLE EM'LY.
MARTHA .... MRS. JOHN DREW
Aided by the full Company.
MONDAY NEXT—JOHN BROUGHAM.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.
SHERIDAN AND MACK, Mr. Rollin Howard,
THE GREAT GYMNAST, Frank A. Gibbons, Miss Eva Brent, Miss Adah Richmond, Mr. Larry Tooley, Mr. Sam Devere, Mr. Thomas Winnett, NATHALIE, THE MILK MAID OF SWITZERLAND, Mad'lle De Rosa, Lupo, etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 18 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Great Gigantic Minstrels.
Introduce, First Time—MAN LIFE BOAT.
First Time—MEDEA; OR, RISTORI RESTORED.
First Time—SPORTS OF THE ARENA.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 1 17 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ.
EVERY EVENING, at 7½, and MATINEE on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 10

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwi

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
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RICH JEWELRY.
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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwi 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL
Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics.
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS
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11 26 3t Two doors above our Old Stand

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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 3 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts. 11

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1870.

FRESH TRIBULATION FOR MEXICO.

From our sister republic, as we are so given to calling her, come advices of the same old and chronic tenor. Mr. Seward is still perambulating the country, and being made the recipient of the highest honors, both by the authorities and the masses of the people. Towards the close of December, he visited the ruins of the sacred city of the Aztecs, Cholula; and, being received with great state and much formality by the Indian authorities at the foot of the Pyramid which still recalls the sanguinary religious practices of the aborigines, delivered his customary address, in the course of which we stumble on the following passage:—

> "From this place, at once so sacred and imposing, I must take leave to say to all States and nations that Mexico neither needs nor desires foreign protection; that she is capable of independence and self-government, and susceptible of friendship; but that in her case, as in all others, those who would enjoy her friendship must offer her, on their part, a friendship which, though it may not be benevolent must at least be sincere and disinterested."

Those words certainly embody the hopes, if not the faith of the American people. The course adopted by our Government towards Mexico during the attempt of Lous Napoleon to set up an empire on the ruins of the republic, was one of entire candor and perfect good will, and Mr. Seward, whatever may have been his shortcomings in other respects, is entitled to to the gratitude of the people of both countries for the ability and statesmanship which characterized his foreign policy on this point. If a man of less caution and more bravado had been at the head of the Department of State during these days of peril to both the republics, the United States might have become involved in a war with France which would have been fraught with even more danger to Mexico than to us. But by a firm, cautious, and consistent policy, Mr. Seward avoided a rupture with the Emperor of the French, and at the same time succeeded in convincing that potentate that the best thing he could do was to lift his hands from the throat of the struggling republic, as soon as he could do so without incensing his own people beyond the degree of forbearance.

Yet it must be insisted upon that the grand ovation which the Mexican people have tendered the Minister of State who rendered them such signal service, has tended to exact from him a compliment not altogether deserved, in the light of their past history and present condition. That "Mexico neither needs nor desires foreign protection," all Americans will admit, especially when that foreign protection assumes the character which distinguished Louis Napoleon's kindly offices. That she is gratified for such moral assistance as the United States could consistently and safely bestow, and would not have turned her back upon more material aid, her reception of Mr. Seward amply testifies; and that she will never in the future need our practical protection, the defeat of the Maximilian scheme does not render quite certain. In the spirit which pervades the people of both countries, such protection is not regarded as foreign, but as entirely consistent with the absolute independence of Mexico and the entire disinterestedness of the United States, as far, at least, as any designs upon the territory of the former country are concerned.

But when it comes to Mr. Seward's next assertion, that Mexico "is capable of independence and self-government," a fear that the ex-Secretary has striven hard to be complimentary must be expressed. Never since the overthrow of Maximilian has the country been in a more deplorable and perilous condition than it now is. The insurrection in the mountains of Puebla is represented by trustworthy and friendly correspondents as being of a very serious character, and the effort to suppress it demands the attention of an entire division of the Federal troops, together with the State forces of Puebla and Tlascala. With this trouble still on his hands, President Juarez was recently disturbed by a serious irregularity of the people of San Luis Potosi, who, in combination with the National Guard, took possession of the capital, Governor, and entire Legislature of the State, and demanded forthwith that the central government should order a new election, on the ground that the recent elections by which the obnoxious officials were placed in power had been conducted unfairly. While these events were transpiring, the federal troops in San Luis held aloof, their sympathies being evidently enlisted on the side of the insurrectionists; and when they were finally ordered by Juarez to suppress the revolt and reinstate the deposed government, they openly joined hands with the people and the National Guard. The situation is therefore one involving even more than usual peril, and the fear is expressed that the Federal Government, with the limited force at its command, will be unable to carry its point. To still further complicate matters, the Governor of the State of Zacatecas, who belongs to the Liberal opposition, is looked upon with suspicion. He has at his command a large military force and a full supply of warlike material, and if the fear that he may join the revolt should be realized, it is predicted that the fate of the Juarez government will be eventually sealed.

To rescue Mexico from the anarchy which has so long impeded her career, and which still threatens the entire subversion of republican institutions on her soil, by the establishment of and general acquiescence in a dictatorship, if not an empire concocted and supported by European powers, it will evidently be necessary for the United States to step in and with a strong hand bring her people to their senses at last. An American protectorate has long been talked about, and the present unhappy state of affairs would seem to point to it as the only possible salvation of our so-called sister republic. President Juarez deserves a better fate than the one which appears to be impending, but the temper of the people he has striven so nobly and patriotically to keep in subjection renders him or any other native Mexican unequal to the task. Among the possibilities of the future, we should, therefore, not neglect to contemplate a protectorate over Mexico.

A SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The resignation of his seat in the Senate by the Hon. James W. Grimes has given rise to an animated contest in Iowa over the succession, but the struggle is at last at an end, and its results have given another illustration of the inherent evils of our political system. The one man in Iowa who, above all others, has a claim to statesmanship and was deserving of the honor and equal to the responsibilities of the position, the Hon. James F. Wilson, late a member of the House of Representatives, was defeated in the Republican caucus of the members of the Legislature. This was a bad beginning. Mr. Wilson's long residence in Washington eminently qualified him for taking an influential stand in the Senate, where his experience would have been of great benefit to his State, as well as to the country. But he was too high-minded to seek the office in the prevailing style, and it was perhaps in consequence of his refusal to resort to the ordinary electioneering tricks that his defeat is to be solely attributed. The fact that he positively and repeatedly refused to accept a position in President Grant's Cabinet, because of his inability to support the dignity of such a high official position upon the meagre salary allowed, showed the temper of the man, and his defeat for the Senatorship under the present circumstances is even a stronger tribute to his manliness and fitness for public life.

But the Iowan legislators have not been content to turn their backs upon a man who refused to seek the office within their gift; they have parcelled out the Senatorial honors as evenly as possible, selecting Mr. J. B. Howell for the remainder of Mr. Grimes' term, which expires on March 4, 1871, and Judge George G. Wright for the full term of six years commencing with that date. Mr. Howell has doubtless done the party some service, and his services were deemed to be deserving of a significant recognition, he being the editor of a journal which boasts of the significant Western title of the Keokuk *Gate City*. But by the time he gets fairly under way, and begins to appreciate at its full value the glory of a Senatorial existence, his career will be cut short, and Judge Wright, another new and undisciplined hand, will enter the arena. The latter is said to be a brother of the late Governor Wright, of Indiana, and was defeated as a candidate for Congressional honors as long ago as 1850. Since that date, however, he has served upon the bench of the Supreme Court, and when he finally makes his advent in the Senate, may possibly add something to the dignity and importance of that body. But if he does not come up to the standard of "Old Grimes," and go something beyond it, he certainly will not amount to much.

A SEVEN PER CENT. RATE OF INTEREST.

A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature fixing the legal rate of interest in the absence of specific contracts at seven per cent., and we trust it will meet with a better fate than the measures of a similar character which have been introduced in former years. While the adjacent States of New York and New Jersey continue to adhere to seven per cent., the financial and commercial interests of Philadelphia must suffer deeply from persistence in a six per cent. rate here, and money must forever remain comparatively scarce. We not only repel millions of foreign capital which would otherwise seek investment in our Commonwealth, but invite the transfer of immense sums belonging to our own citizens to more liberal portions of the Union. The insurance companies, alone, would make investments amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum in this city, if they did not thereby incur a positive loss. When the demand for money is so limited as to make it worth less than seven per cent. it speedily falls to its true level, and the current rate of interest paid at such periods in New York does not exceed the rate prevailing here, so that, in the long run, the borrowers, as a class, pay but little or no more for accommodations there than here. On the other hand our suicidal policy, by discouraging the concentration of capital, tends to produce an unnatural scarcity even in times of the greatest abundance, and many useful enterprises languish for want of proper financial support which would be placed on a permanent and prosperous footing by the legalization of a seven per cent. rate of interest. We need more capital badly, and the simple change in the law which has been suggested would exert a potent influence in enabling our citizens to obtain it.

The Arkansas journals claim that a mulberry tree which is a native of and grows luxuriantly in that State is remarkably well adapted to the nourishment of silkworms, and as a proof of what can be done in a practical way one of the young ladies of Arkansas, with the aid of the simplest machinery, manufactured seven pounds of silk, which was exhibited at the State Fair and attracted much attention. The capacity of many portions of the South for silk culture has long been well known, and the success of that branch of industry is a question of labor rather than of soil or climate. Eventually the home product of silk will be equal to the home demand; but we will probably need a good deal of help from John Chinaman before that point is gained.

LANDIS IN LIMBO.

There is not a decent man or woman in the community that does not rejoice at the conviction of S. M. Landis on the charge of circulating indecent publications. For years the course of this man has been a scandal to Philadelphia, and it almost seemed as if the law had no power to place any check upon his vile practices. His so-called medical lectures and sermons have imposed upon a few weak-minded persons, principally women, but, for the most part, they were patronized by a class of people who had a natural taste for filth equal to Landis himself. The amount of injury to the morals of society that his fellow has done by his blasphemous discourses, in which he attempted to give his vileness the cloak of religion, can scarcely be estimated, but it is as nothing to the evil influences exerted by his publications, which have been thrust under the doors of respectable citizens and into the hands of the youth of both sexes for years past, in the utter defiance of law and public opinion. The law, however, has at length laid its hand upon Landis, and although he is now out on bail awaiting the decision of the court on a motion for a new trial, and was permitted yesterday to discourse as usual at his hall, we sincerely hope that his career has come to a close, and that he will now receive his just deserts. His case is one that calls for the severest penalties that the law allows, not only as a punishment for past offenses, but as an example to others who may be inclined to follow in his footsteps. There is very little probability that a new trial will be allowed, and the Judge should not only impose a fine, but should sentence him to prison for the full term permitted by the law. *The payment of a fine will be no punishment at all*, and the whole trial will be made use of as an advertisement. S. M. Landis, M. D. (?), will not receive his deserts until he is locked up where he can do no more harm; and indisposed as we are usually to interfere in any way with the course of justice, we feel it a duty we owe to the public to urge in this case that the severest penalties may be imposed. District Attorney Gibbons and Mayor Fox both deserve the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia for the energy which they have shown in the prosecution of Landis, and it now remains for the Court to finish in an appropriate manner the work they commenced so well.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.

The Canadian papers take a very sensible view of the Caldwell extradition case, basing their position, however, rather on the ground that the Dominion is in danger of becoming the "sanctuary of frauds and felons," than on that of good will and good faith towards the United States. Caldwell fled from New York to Canada, when accused of forgery in the former State, and having been arrested, his extradition was demanded. But his counsel contrived to get up some very nice distinctions on the difference between forgery in Canada and forgery in New York, and the Montreal judge was so muddled thereby that the prisoner was discharged. Then a resort was had to a very sharp trick, which showed that Montreal is almost as far advanced as New York in the refinements of the art of thwarting justice and defying law. Caldwell was suffered to leave the court-room in peace; but when the agents of this Government, prepared with a new warrant for his arrest, started in pursuit of the fugitive, they found the doors barricaded, and before they could make their exit from the Canadian temple of justice, the fugitive had obtained such a start that up to this time he has successfully eluded his pursuers. It is not very creditable to Canadian law that the alleged culprit should be suffered to go at liberty, and it is still less creditable that he should be saved from pursuit by such an unseemly dodge as the one resorted to. Such proceedings do not tend to help the cause of reciprocity much, a fact of which the leading journals of the Dominion appear cognizant; but by hindering the renewal of reciprocity, they indirectly forward the cause of annexation, as the administrators of Montreal justice and other superlatively loyal people will eventually discover.

LOPEZ.

Later advices confirm the report that the Paraguayan war is at last at an end, and state that Lopez is wandering through the forests of Brazil, at the head of a few followers only. It was to be hoped that the budget of news by the same arrival at Lisbon, "from Paraguayan sources," would confirm this story, and enable us to believe for once that the power of the Dictator is utterly broken, but such was not destined to be the case. Time and time we have been assured of this, and as often we have been obliged to submit to a flat contradiction, or at least to a material qualification. The tyranny of this man Lopez has been so odious, the farce of this so-called Republic of Paraguay has been such a reproach to free institutions, that it will be a relief to the civilized world to know of a certainty that both are at an end. If such should, indeed, prove to be the case, there will be another outcry, as there has frequently been in the past, against the grasping policy of Brazil, and another lamentation of the imminent danger in which all the South American Republics are placed by the success of the allies on the Parana. But with the exceptions of the Argentine Confederation and Chili, these so-called republics are so completely given over to anarchy that there can be no hope for them, save through the instrumentality of a stable government, and if Dom Pedro should chance to absorb a half-dozen of them in the next ten years, the future of South America would be materially brightened by this "blow" at republican institutions.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention meets in Washington this week, and a new affliction of balderdash and vanity may be anticipated. The "national woman" is an intolerable nuisance, and of all the bores of America she is the most absurd. It is impossible to show too much respect for the true women of the nation, but regard for them, as well as for the general welfare of society, should prompt every good citizen to laugh to scorn the empty-headed gad-flies who are ridiculous when they are not mischievous, mischievous when they are not ridiculous, and useless to themselves and everybody else at all times.

Remember Lot's Wife!—Mrs. Stowe has remembered a great many things which it would have been better for her to forget, and, what is still worse, has insisted upon telling the world everything that she remembers. But she has not remembered the scriptural injunction to "Remember Lot's wife." In her weak and puerile "vindication" of the slander upon the memory of Lord Byron and his sister, she refers, in indignant terms, to an alleged autobiography of Byron published in an English magazine in 1824, and asserts that, if all feelings of honor, delicacy, and humanity towards Lady Byron had not been paralyzed, the editor of this periodical "would have been overwhelmed with a storm of popular indignation, which, *like the fire upon Sodom, would have left him a pillar of salt* for a warning to all future generations." Mrs. Stowe's lot has been cast a generation later, and at a time when the feelings of honor, delicacy, and humanity have not been entirely paralyzed, so that she has been compelled to bear the full brunt of just such a storm of popular indignation as she here invokes upon the head of another scandal-monger long since defunct. All her present tribulations came from her habit, as shown in the lines above quoted, of reading her Bible upside down and backwards, after the fashion in vogue with some Eastern nations, instead of searching the Scriptures in the manner practised by right-minded Christians. Her knowledge of the misfortunes of Sodom and the tribulations of Lot's wife is almost as vague as her knowledge of the requirements of common decency.

The Governor of Louisiana has signed a bill to punish gambling in that State, and though we can scarcely expect the new law to be strictly enforced immediately, the fact of its passage affords a gratifying indication of an improved tone of public sentiment. Blacklegs and the chivalrous devotees of the vice which has hitherto been unchecked on the river steamboats and in the saloons of New Orleans, are rapidly declining in the social scale, and the old *roues* will soon be compelled to invent a new and more manly way of picking pockets.

The National Railway Company.—We learn that the Chief Engineer has reported to the directors of the National Railway Company, as the result of careful instrumental surveys, that there is no grade on the line between this city and New York exceeding twenty feet to the mile, and that the curvature in no case is less than 2865 feet, the line being most remarkably straight throughout its length. These facts prove to the directors the peculiar adaptation of this route to high and safe speeds, and confirm them in the determination to make it in every respect the best road in the country, to accommodate the great trade that will centre upon it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

The cost of Clothing at 818 and 820 Chesnut street is lower to-day than ever it has been before. For we must have room for our Importations already arriving. Buy Now!

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT,
818 AND 820
CHESNUT STREET.

No regard is paid to the cost of our stock in selling it just now: but at cost, or less than cost, we will sell till the last article is gone.

YOUNG
MÆNNERCHOR
GRAND
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 27, 1870.
TICKETS,
ADMITTING
A GENTLEMAN
AND
ONE LADY,
FIVE DOLLARS
EXTRA LADIES' TICKETS,
EACH,
ONE DOLLAR.
FOR SALE
AT THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES,
NEWS STAND OF THE
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY,
AND OF
1 8 8 10 14 16 21 24 27] THE MANAGERS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on a Supplement to an Act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, and to revise the Constitution and By-laws.
1 17 3t G. R. TISDALL, Secretary.

NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.—WHEN we buy a good quality of family coal we are not likely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case exactly. Having laid in our supplies at the depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, and finding by its clear burning that it is of the best quality, carefully prepared, and free from dust, while our bills are very reasonable, we cannot be induced to go anywhere except to "HANCOCK'S." 1 5 wsm6w

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 7 fwm5t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

THE PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MAchine combines many good qualities.
It does its work beautifully.
It is very simple in construction.
It is very durable and strong.
It is elegant in design and finish.
It is very quiet in its movements.
It makes the lock-stitch.
In fact, it is the very best in use.
Sold on easy terms. Salesroom, No. 704, 704, 704, 704, 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 17 3t

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

GREAT ART SALE.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 20 and 21, at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 Chesnut Street, will be sold the entire collection of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, owing to his going to Europe on business. Also, a private collection, which will be sold without reserve. The largest and most important Sale offered in Philadelphia for years.

Sale to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock each evening.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

Now on Exhibition Free at No. 1125 Chesnut street. 1 15 4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SECOND SERIES,
COMMENCING JANUARY 31.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce to the intellectual public of Philadelphia that he has arranged for the SECOND SERIES of TEN LECTURES to be given in the following order:—

WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, February 28.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, March 24.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

SPECIAL.—To satisfy numerous requests, Miss OLIVE LOGAN will repeat her lecture on "GIRLS" at a Matinee, on a date hereafter to be specified, in the month of April.

CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA, with additions in talent, will perform, as usual, choice Musical Selections previous to each Lecture.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, $5.

THREE DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The opening sale of reserved season tickets will take place at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, on Thursday morning, January 20, at 9 o'clock, and will be continued on the 20th, 21st and 22d, after which no more season tickets will be sold.

The sale of reserved seats to ANY of the single lectures will commence on Monday morning, January 24, and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Prospectus of the Second Series is now ready, and may be obtained on application at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; also a Pocket Diagram of the Academy of Music, showing the numbers and location of the seats. 1 17 3t

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfert, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 15th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 15th inst.

Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th inst., will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.
1 15 6t W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1870.

At the annual election, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank to serve the ensuing term:—

James V. Watson,
John H. Bringhurst,
Henry Croskey,
Joseph H. Collins,
Edwin A. Landell,
Amos R. Little,
Ludlam Matthews,
Seneca E. Malone,
Robert Shoemaker,
Robert F. Taylor,
John W. Thomas,
Joseph B. VanDusen,
John P. Verree.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES V. WATSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 3t* WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

William H. Rhawn,
Alfred Day,
Howard Hinchman,
William M. Seyfert,
Charles Richardson,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
William Hacker,
Charles L. Sharpless,
William B. Bement,
Nathan Hilles,
Edward B. Orne,
John Welsh, Jr.,
Nathan Brooke.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 6t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1870, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Edwin M. Lewis,
John Ashhurst,
Anthony J. Antelo,
Benjamin A. Farnham,
Lindley Smyth,
Richard C. Dale,
Joshua B. Lippincott.
J. Edward Farnum,
George W. Farr, Jr.
William H. Woodward,
Charles H. Hutchinson,
Henry P. Sloan,
Thomas McKean.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 14 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At the election held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

Edward P. Mitchell,
H. N. Burroughs,
Paul P. Keller,
John Wanamaker,
O. H. Duhring,
Theo. Wilson,
H. W. Gray,
Samuel K. Ashton,
William F. Hansell,
Robert B. Sterling,
Robert Morris,
H. C. Young.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day EDWARD P. MITCHELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JAMES P. MITCHELL, Solicitor, and EDMUND R. BADGER, Notary.
1 14 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets.—Installation of Pastor elect, J. R. MILLER, at 7½ o'clock MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1870. Sermon by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York. Interesting exercises by Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D., of New York, Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, D. D., Rev. S. T. LOWRIE, Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, Rev. ALBERT BARNES, and Rev. J. C. WITHEROW. 1t

A MEETING OF GREAT INTEREST is in progress at TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Preaching every night this week. A cordial invitation extended to all. Preaching this evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. C. H. McDINNON. 1t

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. Annual election at No. 1320 Chesnut street, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Annual meeting at 8 P. M., in Dutton's Hall, No. 1126 Chesnut street.
1t PLINY E. CHASE, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be held in the Lecture room on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
1 13 wim3t JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 17 tm*

STEAM POWER WITH LARGE ROOMS TO let, northeast corner Twen[illegible] 11

CLOTHING.

THE MILD WINTER WEATHER.

This winter day,
So much like May,
And we pause to say
That the rapid way
That the goods go off from day to day,
Is clearing out
Beyond a doubt
The whole big lot
Of the clothes we got,
That we got so fine
For sixty-nine,
That we sell so cheap,
We can hardly keep
Any stock on hand
For folks understand
How low
We go
To suit folks all
Who try
To buy
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

GOOD,
CHEAP,
ELEGANT
RAIMENT,
CHEAP,
CHEAP, FOR
CASH
PAYMENT.

Winter Stock nearly gone, gone, gone!

FROM THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS..............$14, were $16
" " "..............$16 " $20
" " "..............$18 " $22
OVERCOATS..............$10 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED
AS
The Nine Muses.

Will be opened for Exhibition, in a few days, the series of Paintings of "THE NINE MUSES."
BY JOSEPH FAGNANI,
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
1 15 2t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
American Sunday-School Union's
PERIODICALS,
REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,

for Sunday-School Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young.

The volume for 1870 will contain a new course of Sermons for Children, by the Editor, on "NATURE'S WONDERS," and a new series of Lessons on the "LIFE OF CHRIST," with notes and illustrations.

It will also, during the year, contain Editorial Correspondence from abroad.

It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at the low rate of
FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,

a beautifully illustrated paper for children and youth, published twice a month, at the low rate of 24 cents a copy, per annum, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at one half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received.

This paper also will contain letters to the children from the Editor while abroad.

☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 31f mwlm

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 5mwsfrp

CURTIS' LIFE OF WEBSTER.
FIRST VOLUME READY FOR DELIVERY TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.
GEORGE GEBBIE,
12 16 lmrp No. 730 SANSOM Street.

$10,000, $6000, and $5000 TO LOAN ON mortgage, at par.
Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
1 1 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Old Masters in America.

American art students have always complained of the great disadvantages under which they labor, in comparison with their brethren in Europe, with regard not merely to the culture of the public for whom they labor, but the absolute want of facilities for critical examination of the works of the great masters. A brief course of study at some European art centre affords but imperfect opportunities for a thorough acquaintance with the treasures that are collected in the public galleries of a dozen cities, or spread upon the walls of palaces, churches, and monasteries, and very many find it impossible to gain even this much. It is true that the principal works of the great artists are known to us by means of engravings, but these, at the very best, are but faint shadows of their originals, and they are deficient in the very qualities that students most highly prize. A very large number of the efforts of the early and inferior masters, too, have never been reproduced in any manner, and the American student is thus deprived of the means of acquiring a fair knowledge of the growth and development of modern art such as is afforded by almost any one of the great collections of Europe.

Independently, too, of the finished works, there remain thousands of sketches and studies that are in the highest degree interesting and valuable, and these it would be hopeless to see in any shape on this side of the Atlantic if photography did not come to our aid and give them to us with a fidelity and exactness that would be impossible by any other method of copying. Happily these rare art treasures are by this means made available to the public of the whole world, and the American artist is put in possession of works that but a few years ago were so far beyond his reach that it appeared useless ever to sigh for them. The originals of course are of priceless value, but for all practical purposes the copies obtainable for a few dollars are worth just as much, provided they are faithful in every particular.

Photography in this matter has done for art what the printing press has for literature. A manuscript of "Paradise Lost" in Milton's handwriting—if any such exists—of course has a value independent of any merit in the poem, which we are well satisfied to possess in its printed shape; and first-rate photographic copies of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," and the other great frescoes of the Sistine Chapel, are all that lovers of art need care for. Indeed, these afford opportunities for close examination and study that the originals do not, and we have them given to us, with all their merits and defects, in a shape that would have gladdened the hearts of former generations, and that cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on art culture.

Immense numbers of these "autotypes" have been made, and Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, No. 1125 Chesnut street, who is the American agent for them, has over five thousand specimens at his establishment. A large proportion of them are *fac-simile* copies in every respect—as size, tint of paper, and color of the chalk or wash—of the sketches and studies of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Albert Durer, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, and other great painters. In these we see the germs of the masterpieces that are the admiration of the world, and they enable us to study the style and method of the draughtsmen as could be done in no other manner. These autotypes are printed by the carbon process, and it is claimed that they are as imperishable as the originals. They are sold, according to size, at prices varying from one to ten dollars, and the majority are so cheap that it is possible for every artist and connoisseur to become possessed of a collection of genuine old masters, the value of which is not to be measured by the small outlay required.

It is only necessary for us to indicate the character of these autotypes for any lover of art to understand their importance. So far as the sketches and studies in chalk, wash or ink are concerned, they are exact reproductions, and supply every desideratum. Of course, in copies of large paintings and frescoes something is necessarily lost. There is a reduction in size and a loss of color, but their autotypes give what no engraving can ever do—the touch of the artist—and they admit of a close examination, such as is impracticable with regard to many of the originals under the most favorable auspices. For instance, Mr. Haseltine has a large number of autotypes of the "Last Judgment" of Michael Angelo and his great frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. These are of various sizes—some of which represent the whole design, others give single groups and figures, and others heads, examples of foreshortening, and other items of interest to artists especially. Such an opportunity to study the greatest works of Michael Angelo has certainly never been presented before, and the sight of these superb photographs selling for a few dollars each is enough to excite the enthusiasm of any one who loves art for its own sake, or who desires to see its advancement in America.

Mr. Haseltine is well known as a connoisseur of experience and taste, and it is creditable to his enterprise, and a source of gratification to lovers of art in Philadelphia, that he should have established the agency for these works for this city. The autotypes are handsomely mounted in a style suitable for framing or the portfolio, and we are pleased to learn that many of them have been sold here, while large orders have been filled for New York and other cities. Our Academy of Fine Arts, with an enterprise that does it credit, was among the first to make a selection for the use of its students, and we only wish that it had secured a much larger number than it did. It is to art students that the autotypes are particularly valuable, and it is important that such institutions as the Academy of Fine Arts and the School of Design should have full collections. We therefore urge upon those who have an interest in art education to extend what aid they can in this matter, and enable our schools to do all that their conductors desire for the advancement of the students. It would also be an excellent thing if a judiciously arranged series of the autotypes could be hung upon the walls of every one of the public schools, where they would remain as a perpetual means of culture. The low price at which they are offered for sale would enable this to be done at a comparatively small expense, while the benefits that would be conferred cannot be estimated at any pecuniary valuation, and it would be an important step in that education of the public taste without which art in America will always want that encouragement that it ought to receive.

Mr. Haseltine in his main galleries has a fine collection of paintings, about seventy in number, which contains works of some of the best modern artists. These have been selected with great care, and they are mostly pictures of a very high class, such as are seldom offered to the public. The entire collection will be sold at auction on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next, and we invite for them the attention of those who wish to adorn their homes with works of undoubted merit.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening Auber's opera of *Masaniello* will be performed, with Signor Lefranc in the title *role*.

The season will close to-morrow evening, when Miss Kellogg will appear in the first act of *Traviata*, the third act of *Faust*, and the third act of *Sonnambula*.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton and her troupe will appear this evening in a new piece by Offenbach, entitled *The Prima Donna of a Night*, and the operetta of *Terrible Hymen*. Miss Susan has performed with much success in various parts of the country since she left Philadelphia, and as her popularity has not diminished during her absence, her season at the Chesnut will doubtless be as successful as could be desired.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* continues to draw crowded houses, and it will be performed until further notice.

The management announce as in preparation a new piece by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, entitled *London; or, Spots in the Capital*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of new burlesques and musical attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

COLONEL ROBERT W. HENSHAW, editor of the *Orchestra*, will have a testimonial benefit at Concert Hall to-morrow evening. A fine programme will be presented by a number of talented artists who have volunteered for the occasion.

THE MAENNERCHOR'S GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will come off on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music. The balls given by this society in former years are a sufficient guarantee that the present affair will be in the highest degree enjoyable. The gentlemen who compose the committee of arrangements will spare no pains to make the ball a success and to surpass all previous efforts.

THE LECTURES of the West Penn Square Academy, southwest corner of Market street and West Penn Square, will be thrown open to the public at the moderate charge of $15 for the course, or single admission 50 cents. The course includes thirty lectures on "History and Literature," by Dr. Robert H. Labberton; three on "Archetypes," by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D.; six on "Comparative Anatomy," by Edward H. Cope, M. D.; four on "Astronomy," by Stephen Alexander, LL. D.; two by Professor Henry Morton, on "Optics and Electricity;" and one by Professor Arnold Guzot, of Princeton, subject not yet announced. These lectures are designed especially for the students of the Academy, but they cannot fail to be in the highest degree interesting to the general public. They will be elegantly illustrated by models, diagrams, etc. Course tickets can be procured at the music store of Albrecht, Riekes & Schmidt, No. 610 Arch street, and single tickets at the door on the evening of each lecture.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, February 1, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject, "The Household."

Horace Greeley will lecture February 22, on "The Woman Question."

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

THE PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is manufactured in Philadelphia, and the best way to find out all about it is to call at the salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street, where you can see them in operation, and you can buy them on very easy terms. Every machine is warranted.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

MESSRS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S New Grand and Square Pianos have no equal, it is said, either in this country or in Europe. Their warerooms are at No. 927 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

SILK TWIST AND COTTON AND LINEN THREADS, at wholesale prices, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING at gold cost for currency at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.

Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.

Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them

Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

Overcoats at	$7·50	Cost Elsewhere	$10·00
Overcoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	15·00
Overcoats at	12·50	Cost Elsewhere	18·00
Overcoats at	15·00	Cost Elsewhere	22·00
Overcoats at	20·00	Cost Elsewhere	30·00
Business Coats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Business Coats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	12·00
Business Coats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	14·00
Business Coats at	13·00	Cost Elsewhere	17·00
Pants (all wool) at	3·00	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Pants (all wool) at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	6·00
Pants (all wool) at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00
Pants (all wool) at	6·50	Cost Elsewhere	9·00
Pants (all wool) at	7·50	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Vests (all wool) at	1·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·00
Vests (all wool) at	2·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·00
Vests (all wool) at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	5·00
Vests (all wool) at	4·25	Cost Elsewhere	6·00
Vests (all wool) at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·50
Boys' Overcoats at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	8·00
Boys' Overcoats at	6·50	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Boys' Overcoats at	7·50	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
Boys' Overcoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	15·00
Boys' Overcoats at	13·50	Cost Elsewhere	20·00
Boys' Undercoats at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	8·00
Boys' Undercoats at	6·00	Cost Elsewhere	9·00
Boys' Undercoats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
Boys' Undercoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	13·00
Boys' Jackets at	2·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·50
Boys' Jackets at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
Boys' Jackets at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
Boys' Pants at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	3·50
Boys' Pants at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
Boys' Pants at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
Boys' Pants at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MARRIED.

LAWSER—MILLER.—On Thursday evening, January 13, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, FRANK LAWSER, of Chicago, to Miss LIZZIE MILLER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—On the 16th instant, SARAH, wife of Morgan Griffin, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1820 Pennsylvania avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

HAINES.—Near Vincentown, N. J., on the 15th instant, KATE MILLIGAN, wife of Martin L. Haines.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John S. Haines, near Vincentown, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock M. Take 10 A. M. train, foot of Market street, and carriages will be in waiting on arrival of cars at Vincentown.

HEEBNER.—At Chesnut Hill, on the 16th instant, MARY L., widow of the late Charles Heebner.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Summit street. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ***

LEWIS.—On Sunday morning, 16th instant, MARY KATHARINE, daughter of the late Laurence Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral at St. Peter's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, 19th instant, at quarter before 4 o'clock, punctually. ***

McCHRISTAL.—On the 16th instant, HENRY F. McCHRISTAL, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1241 S. Seventh street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.—Just received, one case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, from $1·50 to $3 per yard.
BESSON & SON—MOURNING DRY GOODS,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

BESSON & SON WILL OPEN TO-DAY—
1 case Black and Purple Figured De Laines, 22c.
1 case Black and White do. do. 22c.
1 case Black and Lead Plaid do. 25c.
3 cases Gray and Black Chintzes, 12½c.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
West Side, below Master.
1 7t
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
Egg and Stove.......... $7 per ton.
Large Nut.......... 6 "
Eagle Vein Nut.......... 6·50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 2m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove.......... $7
Nut, per ton.......... $6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

FOR SALE.

F O R S A L E,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
1 9 11 SIXTH and MARKET

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wim

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 1 mwsrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rod

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINQUISHED the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP 10 22 3m5p

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mth3

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds*.

The Road is 63 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 10 No 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26t

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 5⅞

FINANCIAL.

C O U P O N S
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26t

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 2, 1856, this Company publish the following list of their assets and statement of business for the past year:—

CAPITAL.

Amount authorized, fully paid in	$150,000·00
Contingent fund (surplus earned)	56,222 89
Actual capital	$206,222·89

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$74,052·50
$55,500 U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 1881	64,190·00
13,200 do. do. do. 5-20, 1862 m and n.	13,786·00
51,900 do. do. do. " 1864 m and n.	58,776·00
74,600 do. do. do. " 1865 m and n.	84,671·00
9,500 do. do. do. " 1865 J and J.	10,640·00
41,300 do. do. do. " 1867 and 1868	46,247·00
1,600 do. 5 per cent. do. 10-40.	1,752·00
2,500 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. bonds	2,550·00
9,600 City of Philadelphia six per cent. bonds	9,504·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds	9,800·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad seven per cent. bonds	8,600·00
10,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds	8,800·00
13,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad seven per cent. bonds	11,700·00
10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. bonds	9,275·00
7,500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company six per cent. bonds	6,262·00
300 Salem County, N. J., six per cent. bonds	300·00
2,000 Elmira and Williamsport five per cent. bonds	1,200·00
3,000 Allegheny County, Pa., five per cent. bonds	2,280 00
5,000 Junction Railroad six per cent. bonds	4,500·00
226 shares Central National Bank	28,250·00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	11,700·00
80 shares National Bank of the Republic	8,000·00
150 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	7,950·00
50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.	8,750·00
Sundry Securities held in Trust	7,050·00
Loans on Collateral Security	468,563·02
Premium Notes secured by Lien on Policies	107,125·31
Cash on hand	45,133·74
Office Fixtures	3,000·00
	$1,119,317·57
Cash in hands of Agents $12,069·47	
Deferred Premiums 77,462·53	89,532·00
	$1,208,849·57

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1869.
RECEIPTS IN 1869.

Premiums Received	$311,432·63
Interest on Premium Fund and Annuity Fund	23,035·93
	334,468·56
Cash in Hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	89,532·00
	$424,000·56
Interest on Other Investments	48,905·03

EXPENDITURES IN 1869.

Agents' Commissions	$43,032·08
Reinsurance	2,995·51
Expenses, printing, advertising, office rent, salaries	34,897·95
Losses, numbering fourteen	47,500·00
Amount paid annuitants	1,631·91
	$130,058·05
969 Policies issued in 1869, insuring	$2,722,525·00
2578 Outstanding 12mo. 31, 1869, insuring	$7,637,588·00
13 Annuities	$12,770·08
Total number of deaths from the origin of the Company, 31.	$94,000·00
Amount owing to depositors	$399,272·96
Amount owing to Trust funds	$75,852·58

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 1 14 6t

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 5m

WANTED—VULCAN OIL AND MINING and GOVERNMENT STOCK, at No. 146 S. FOURTH Street. In at 12 o'clock. 1 12 wfm3t*

INSURANCE.

GIRARD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
N. E. Corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1870.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000·00	
Surplus, above Capital	130,[illegible]	
Surplus and Capital		$430,[illegible]

INCOME FOR 1869.

From Fire Premiums (only)	$176,[illegible]	
Premiums, not remitted Dec. 31	6,[illegible]	
Interest and Rents	27,075·72	
Total		$268,353·07

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid	$84,127·[illegible]	
Commissions	36,614·[illegible]	
General Expenses	30,321·19	
Return Premiums	9,653·07	
Reinsurance	3,681·17	
Internal Revenue and Taxes	11,117·41	
Repairs to Real Estate, Salaries, etc.	12,[illegible]	
		$187,357·75

Dividends paid, $20,000.

SECURITIES AND ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1869.

Real Estate in the city of Philadelphia, free of all incumbrance	$150,[illegible]
Real Estate in Harrisburg, free of incumbrance	8,000·00
United States Bonds	56,785·00
City of Philadelphia, Schuylkill Navigation Company, Camden and Amboy and Pacific Railroad Company, and Lehigh Navigation Company Loans	24,330·00
Loans of other Corporate Institutions for Money actually invested	5,400·00
Bonds and Mortgage amply secured for Money actually loaned	125,550·00
Loans on Collateral Security	14,[illegible]
Cash in Philadelphia National Bank	12,910·44
Cash in hand	3,41[illegible]
Accrued Rents and Interest, and other Assets at Cash Value	11,[illegible]
In hands of Agents and other debts	12,[illegible]
	$430,504·61
Cash in Philadelphia National Bank at this date, January 15, 1870	$49,947·[illegible]

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHAMBERS McKIBBEN,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
STANLEY WOODWARD.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 17 3trp

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,783,580·96

Receipt of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
Losses paid, 1869	1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

MORTGAGES.

$766,450	All of which are first mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00

LOAN BONDS.

301,100	United States Government Loans	341,743·00
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	166,730·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Sixes	50,000·00
10,000	State of Delaware Sixes	9,000·00
200,000	Philadelphia City Loans	197,700·00
21,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900·00
25,000	Cleveland City Bonds	23,750·00
3,000	Williamsport City Sixes	2,460·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bonds, 1864	34,300·00
4,500	North Pennsylvania Seven Per Cent Coupon Bonds	4,095·00
31,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bonds, First Mortgage	30,070·00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Company's Mortgage Loan	8,800·00
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds	46,000·00
40,000	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds	41,400·00
16,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds	12,000·00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Loans	34,490·00
40,000	Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company	36,700·00
37,000	Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company's Consolidated Mortgage Loan, 1886	35,040·00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Company's Consolidated Mortgage Loan	10,800·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Company's Loan	13,050·00
	Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,048·50

STOCKS.

215	Shares Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company	15,050·00
239	Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company	12,438·08
100	Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,500·00
218	Shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	9,120·00
100	Shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash in Bank and Office, currency	155,330·69
" " gold, $76,906·96	
Premium thereon....... 16,381·89	
	93,285·85
Loans on Collateral Security	33,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premium	321,944·37
Accrued Interest	20,356·56
Premiums in course of transmission	85,197·98
Unsettled Marine Premiums	108,900·37
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
Total Assets, January 1, 1870	$2,783,580 96

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. [1 12 wfm 3trp

MRS. SHAKESPEARE.

The "True Story" of Her Life, Done Up in the Stowe Style.

[This is the clever production of an anonymous English magazine writer, who has seized the occasion of the Byron-Stowe scandal to exercise his power of satire, to display his knowledge of Shakespeare, and to show his wit, by torturing the words of the great poet into self-accusations of secret crime. It has always been supposed that the domestic relations of William Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway were of the pleasantest sort; and whether or not the reader of this *brochure* remain of that opinion, they will certainly smile at the plausibility of the author's theory to the contrary. It is amusing as a literary curiosity; and the critical reader will find in it enough merit to condone for the erroneous imputation as to the motives of the author of the "True Story of Lord and Lady Byron."]

Although it cannot be denied that the improved taste and higher moral sense of the more educated classes, both in England and America, have completely driven the plays of William Shakespeare from the stage, yet this advance is unfortunately more than counterbalanced by the enormous increase of cheap editions of his works, daily issuing from a corrupt and venal press; thus bringing the unreflecting populace and guileless youth of both countries again under the power of that brilliant and seductive genius, from which it was hoped they had escaped.

In order still further to ensnare and allure the thoughtless, these cheap editions are too often garnished with biographical notices of the author's life, described in garish and attractive language; and the editors of these dangerous works, not content with exalting to the skies a genius only too likely to enchant and enthral the unwary, endeavor to blind the judgment of the unthinking reader by unblushingly repeating as truth the fulsome adulation lavished upon Mr. Shakespeare by the boon companions of the tavern wherein he was accustomed to seek oblivion of the dark thoughts by which his soul was haunted, in the wildest excesses of maddening intoxication.

Thus it is upon the authority of his fellow-rioters that we are repeatedly told that he was a

"Gentle spirit, from whose pen
Large streams of honey and sweet nectar flow."

"The man whom Nature's self had made
To mock herself, and Truth to imitate
With kingly counter, under mimic shade;
Our pleasant Willy."

Truth to imitate! we shall presently see with fell intent. Again, it has been said:—

"A *gentler* shepherd nowhere may be found."

Such is the magic of genius, even when the life of its possessor is known to have been one of lewd and unhallowed riot, that it is a fact that the poet's personality, fate, and happiness have had an interest for the whole civilized world, which we will venture to say was unparallelled. It is within the writer's recollection how, in the obscure mountain town where she spent her early days, the life of William Shakespeare had penetrated, and the belief in the *gentleness* of "fancy's child" was universal.

All this while it does not appear to occur to the thousands of unreflecting readers that they are listening merely to the story of his fellow-mummers, and that the one witness whose evidence would be best worth having *has never spoken at all.* Nay, more, this witness, this unhappy but devoted *wife*, who was a being possessed of an almost supernatural power of moral divination, and a grasp of the very highest and most comprehensive things, that made her lightest opinions singularly impressive, has been assumed to have been unworthy of her accomplished husband; and the artless Mr. Moore, in his life of the lately-unmasked demon, Lord Byron, thus alludes to this angelic woman:—"By whatever austerity of temper or habits the poets Dante and Milton may have drawn upon themselves such a fate, it might be expected that the 'gentle Shakespeare' would have stood exempt from the common calamity of his brethren. But amongst the very few facts of his life that have been transmitted to us, there is none more clearly proved than the unhappiness of his marriage."

It was of this one witness, whose faithful lips were sealed by affection, and of her terrible existence while her husband was rioting in London, shut up in the lonely country home made hideous to her by her knowledge of the dark and guilty secret hidden within its walls, that the poet was evidently thinking when he wrote the awful lines:—

*"But that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my prison house,*
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up my soul;" * * * *

but she remained silent, even to her own parents, whose feelings she magnanimously spared.

The veil which has hitherto covered this dark history may now be withdrawn. The time has come when the truth may be told. All the actors in the scene have long disappeared from the stage of mortal existence, and passed, let us have faith to hope, into a world where they would desire to expiate their faults by instituting—did not the lapse of time unfortunately render all scientific investigation useless—*a coroner's inquest upon the remains* which, several centuries earlier, *would* have been found beneath a certain crab and a certain mulberry tree, in the vicinity of Stratford-upon-Avon.

From the height at which he might have been happy as a most successful dramatist, and the husband of an almost divine woman, Mr. Shakespeare fell into the depths of secret criminal homicide, assisted, in the latter part of his career, by a blood relation—discovery must have been utter ruin and expulsion from civilized society.

From henceforth this guilty, damning secret became the ruling force of his life—holding him with a morbid fascination, yet filling him with remorse and anguish and insane dread of detection. His various friends, seeing that he was wretched, pressed marriage upon him.

In an hour of reckless desperation, he proposed to Anne Hathaway. The world well knows that Mr. Shakespeare had the gift of expression, and will not be surprised that he wrote a very beautiful letter. It ran thus:—

"To the celestial, my soul's idol, the most beatified Anne Hathaway. In her excellent white bosom, these:—

"Doubt that the stars are fire,
Doubt that the sun doth move;
Doubt truth to be a liar,
But never doubt I love.

O dear Anne, I am ill at these numbers; I have not art to reckon my groans; but that I love thee best, O! most best, believe it. Thine ever, most dear lady, while this machine is to him. William Shakespeare."

The woman who had already learned to love him fell at once into the snare. Her answer was a frank, outspoken avowal of her love for him—giving herself to him heart and hand. The treasure of affection he had secured was like a vision of a lost heaven to a soul in hell. But he could follow his own maxim, he could

"*Look* like the innocent flower,
But *be* the serpent under it."

Before the world, therefore, and to his intimates, he was the successful *fiance*, conscious all the while of the deadly secret that lay cold at the bottom of his heart.

Not all at once did the full knowledge of the dreadful reality into which she had entered come upon the young wife. She knew vaguely, from the wild avowals of the first hours of their marriage, that there was a dreadful secret of guilt; that Mr. Shakespeare's soul was torn with agonies of remorse. In one of her moonlight walks near the crab-tree, which, from Mr. Shakespeare's being so frequently seen near it, tradition, though unsuspicious of the dreadful truth—has connected with his name, there came an hour of revelation—an hour when, in a manner which left no kind of room for doubt, she beheld her husband interring the corpse of one of those unfortunate minor playwrights, whom he had a morbid passion for destroying, after purloining the plots of their inferior dramas, which his genius then rendered immortal, and saw the full depth of the abyss of infamy which her marriage was expected to cover, and understood that she was expected to be the cloak and the accomplice of this villany. It was to their lonely country house in Warwickshire that the victims were one by one enticed by him, when he returned there from the wild orgies of his tavern life in London; and there can be no doubt that a dark suspicion of the dreadful truth had flashed across the mind of the unhappy Robert Greene, when he wrote his dying exhortation to his friends, warning them against the "painted monsters" of whom Shakespeare's troop was composed:—"Yes, trust them not; for there is among them an upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his tiger's heart wrapped in a player's hide," etc.; and even Dr. Johnson, though he appears to have been too careless or too obtuse to penetrate farther into the mystery, admits that "he fled to London from the terror of a criminal prosecution."

The hasty marriage of a youth scarcely nineteen with a woman of twenty-six is thus explained. He required an accomplice, a cloak; a gentle, uncomplaining wife to dwell in retirement in the lonely country house this London roisterer was compelled to maintain at a distance from the scene of his dramatic triumphs.

We have said that the young wife now beheld the full depths of the infamy her marriage was to cover. It was then that he bade her in his own forcible and terrible words:—

——"look thou down into this den
And see a fearful sight of blood and death.
All on a heap like to a slaughtered lamb
In this detested, dark, blood-drinking pit,
this fell devouring receptacle
As hateful as Cocytus' misty mouth.
Look for thy reward
Among the nettles at the elder tree
Which overhangs the mouth of this same pit."

The evidences of an agonized conscience are so thickly strewn throughout his works, that we might almost quote at random:—

"I, as *his host*
That should against his murderer shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself."

"Oh, my offense is rank, it smells to Heaven,
It hath the primal eldest curse upon it."

"Now doth he feel
His *secret murders* sticking on his hands."

"Better be the dead
Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace."

"And all our yesterdays,
Have lighted fools to dusty death."

"What if this cursed hand
Were thicker than itself with brother's blood."

"Oh, wretched state,
Oh, bosom black as death," etc. etc.

Any one who reads the tragedies of *Macbeth, Hamlet, Titus Andronicus*, etc., with this story in his mind, will see that it is true.

Many women would have been utterly crushed by such a disclosure: some would have fled from him immediately, and exposed and denounced the crime. Mrs. Shakespeare did neither. She would neither leave her husband nor betray him; nor would she for one moment justify his sin; and hence came thirty-two years of convulsive struggle, in which sometimes for a time the good angel appeared to gain ground, and then the evil one returned with sevenfold vehemence.

His eldest daughter, Susanna, for whom his preference is so plainly shown in his will, became the partner of his guilt. Mr. Shakespeare argued his case with her, with his noble wife, and with himself, with all the sophistries of his powerful mind:—

"Do what you will, to you it doth belong
Yourself to pardon of self-doing crime."

"'Tis better to be vile, than vile esteemed."

"*I will acquaintance strangle*, and look strange."

"No more be grieved at that which thou hast done:
Roses have thorns, and silver fountains mud;
Cloud and eclipses stain both moon and sun,
And loathsome canker lives in sweetest bud.
All men make faults, and even I in this,
Authorizing thy trespass with compare,
Myself corrupting, salving thy amiss,
Excusing thy sins more than thy sins are."

These devilish sophistries, though unable to shake his lofty-minded wife, were ruinous to the unfortunate child of sin, born with a curse upon her, over whose wayward nature Mrs. Shakespeare watched with a mother's tenderness; though the task was a difficult one, from the strange, abnormal propensity to murder inherited by the object of her cares. But though he could thus warp this young soul, his divine wife followed him through all his sophistical reasonings with a keener reason. She besought and implored him in the name of his better nature and by all the glorious things he was capable of being and doing; and she had just power enough to convulse and agonize, but not power enough to subdue.

These thirty-two years, during which Mrs. Shakespeare was struggling to bring her husband back to his better self, were a series of passionate convulsions. Towards the last she and her husband saw less and less of each other, and he came more decidedly under evil influences, and seemed to acquire a sort of hatred to her.

"If ere I loved her, all that love is gone;
My heart to her but as in guest-wise sojourned."

He had tried his strength with her fully; he had attempted to confuse her sense of right and wrong, and bring her into the ranks of those convenient women who regard marriage as a sort of friendly alliance to cover murder on both sides. When her husband described to her the Continental cities where midnight assassinations were habitual things, and the dark marriages in which complaisant couples mutually agreed to form the cloak for each other's murders, and gave her to understand that in this way alone could she have a peaceful and friendly life with him, she simply said, "Master Shakespeare, I am too truly thy friend to do this."

Mr. Shakespeare's treatment of his wife during the sensitive periods that preceded the births of her three children was always marked by paroxysms of unmanly brutality, for which the only possible charity on her part was the supposition of insanity. He himself alludes to it, with his usual sophistry, where he speaks of "his eye in a *fine frenzy rolling.*" Rowe sheds a significant light on these periods, by telling us that about those times Shakespeare was drunk day after day with Ben Jonson, Marlowe, etc.

A day or two after the birth of her first child, Susanna, Mr. Shakespeare came suddenly into Mrs. Shakespeare's room, and told her that her mother, good Mistress Hathaway, was dead. A day or two after the birth of the second child, Hamnet, he came with still greater suddenness into her room, and told her that her father, the venerable Master Hathaway, was dead; and a day or two after the birth of the third child, Judith, he came with greater suddenness than ever into the chamber, and harrowed her feelings by announcing the death of worthy Master John a Combe.

Never has more divine strength of love existed in a woman. Her conduct in these trying circumstances displays the breadth of Mrs. Shakespeare's mind, and, above all, her clear divining, moral discrimination; never mistaking wrong for right in the slightest degree; fully alive to the criminality of Mr. Shakespeare and his guilty daughter's murderous proceedings; yet with a mercifulness that made allowance for every weakness and pitied every sin. On one occasion, after their removal to New Place, she came upon him, sitting with the partner of his guilt, beneath the fatal mulberry tree. She went up to them, and he, looking down upon the grave *among the nettles*, with a sarcastic smile, said: "When will those three down there meet us again?"

She answered, "*Not* in Heaven, I fear."

During all this trial, strange to say, her belief that the good in Mr. Shakespeare would finally conquer, remained unshaken. She forgave him even the cruelty with which he strove to make her ridiculous in the eyes of the world, by his constant allusions to her being older than himself, and his false and unmanly attacks upon her disposition:—

"Too old, by Heaven! still let the woman take
An elder than herself."

"Crabbed age and youth cannot live together."

"Age, I do abhor thee!
Age, I do defy thee."

"O spite! too old to be engaged to young!"

"Curster than she: why, 'tis impossible!"

"As old as Sibyl, and as curst and shrewd
As Socrates' Xantippe, or a worse."

All these and more ribald and unmanly insults and obscenity fell at her pitying feet unheeded.

It has been thought by some friends who have read the proof-sheets of the foregoing pages, that the author should give more specifically her authority for these statements.

The great-great-grandmother of the present writer was one of those pilgrim mothers, devoted companion of certain less widely known but surely not less deserving pilgrim fathers, who were despatched at the expense of an effete mother country to assist in colonizing the British possessions of the American continent. The writer's venerable ancestor and namesake, Mistress H— B. Cherstow, had occasion, before quitting her native land, to visit Warwickshire, and the circumstances which led her there at that time originated a friendship and correspondence with Mistress Shakespeare, which was always regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions of that visit. She there received a letter from Mrs. Shakespeare, indicating that she wished to have some private, confidential communication upon important subjects, and inviting her for that purpose to spend a day with her at her country-seat near Stratford.

Mrs. H— B. Cherstow went, and spent a day with Mrs. Shakespeare alone, and the object of the invitation was explained to her. Mrs. Shakespeare was in such a state of health that her physician, worthy Dr. Hall (the husband of the abnormal offspring "born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion"), had warned her that she had very little time to live. She was engaged in those duties and retrospections, which every thoughtful person finds necessary when coming deliberately and with open eyes to the boundaries of this mortal life.

At that period some cheap performances of Mr. Shakespeare's plays at the Globe Theatre were in contemplation, intended to bring his works before the eyes of the masses. Under these circumstances, some of Mrs. Shakespeare's friends had proposed the question to her *whether she had not a responsibility to society for the truth;* whether she *did right* to allow those dramas to gain influence over the popular mind, by giving a silent consent to what she knew to be utter falsehoods.

Mrs. Shakespeare's whole life had been passed in the most heroic self-abnegation and self-sacrifice, and she had now to consider whether one more act of self-denial was not required of her before leaving this world—namely, to declare the absolute truth, no matter at what expense to her feelings.

For this reason it was her desire to recount the whole history to a person wholly out of the sphere of theatrical or local feelings, which might be supposed to influence those belonging to the county, or to the profession in life in which the events really happened; in order that he might she helped by such a person's views in making up an opinion as to her own duty.

The interview had almost the solemnity of a death-bed avowal. Mrs. Shakespeare stated the facts which have been embodied above, and gave to the writer's revered ancestor—the first to bear the henceforth immortal name of H— B. Cherstow—a brief memorandum of the whole, with the dates affixed.

The words and actions of Mrs. Shakespeare during the last part of her life seemed more like those of a blessed being, detached from earth, than those of an ordinary mortal. What impressed Mrs. H— B. Cherstow more strongly than anything else, was Mrs. Shakespeare's conviction that Mr. Shakespeare was now a redeemed spirit, and that he looked back with shame and regret on the immense destruction of human life of which he had been guilty; and that, if he could speak or act in the case, he would desire to prohibit the representation of those dangerous dramas, the seductive poetry of which he had made the vehicle of his morbid love of slaughter, and unworthy passion for burying his fellow-playwrights beneath the mulberry tree.

Mrs. Shakespeare's strongly philosophical mind had become satisfied that Mr. Shakespeare was one of those unfortunately constituted persons in whom the balance of nature is so critically hung that it is always in danger of dipping towards insanity, and that in certain periods of his life he was so far under the influence of mental disorder as not to be fully responsible for his actions.

She went over, with a brief and clear analysis, the history of his whole life as she had thought it out in the lonely musings of her widowhood. She went through the mismanagement of his infancy—how he was allowed to mule and puke in his nurse's arms; of his neglected childhood, whining, and creeping like snail unwillingly to school; yet so precocious in deceit, as when there to show a shining morning face. She sketched boldly and clearly the mixture of ferocity and hypocrisy characterizing the internal life of the youth in his father's slaughter-house, where, as old Aubrey tells us, "he exercised his father's trade, and when he killed a calf would do it in high style, and make a speech." She dwelt on the account given by Davis of his being "much given to all unluckiness in stealing venison and rabbits," and showed how habits which, with less susceptible fibre and coarser strength of nature, were tolerable for his companions, were deadly to him; unhinging his nervous system, which she considered might have been still further unhinged, when Sir Lucy, whose venison he stole, "often had him whipped, and sometimes imprisoned," and she recalled to the listener's mind how the same chronicler adds, "but his revenge was great," quoting his own terrible description of the state of mind to which he had gradually been brought by unrestrained indulgence in every description of criminality and excess:—

"*Lucius.—*
Art thou not sorry for these heinous deeds?"
"*Aaron.—*
Ay, that I had not done a thousand more,
Even now I curse the day (and yet I think
Few come within the compass of my curse)
Wherein I did not some notorious ill:
As kill a man or, else devise his death."

Mrs. H— B. Cherstow was so impressed and excited by the whole scene and the recital, that she beggd for two or three days to deliberate before forming an opinion. She took the memorandum with her to London, and gave a day or two to the consideration of the subject. She wrote to Mrs. Shakespeare that while this act of consideration for the morals of the people of England did seem to be called for, yet if these dreadful disclosures were published during the lifetime of Mistress Susannah Hall, her husband, or relations, some steps might probably be taken to vindicate her reputation and Mr. Shakespeare's memory: but that by waiting until they should all have been called to their account, there would be no possibility of refuting the charges contained in the memorandum, which would thus become a document of considerable marketable value.

There is no doubt that the present writer's venerable ancestor was influenced in making these remarks by that prudent forethought for the worldly advancement of her family which regulated her course through life, and has caused her memory to be gratefully revered by whole generations of Cherstows; she probably foresaw that, if published at a fitting moment, these dreadful disclosures might be made instrumental, under Providence, in providing meat for those infant blossoms of the Cherstow family she was about to conduct to America.

After the death of the first H— B. Cherstow, her descendants sought eagerly among her papers for the important memorandum in question; but failed to discover it, and, indeed, it had long been supposed to be irrevocably lost or destroyed, when the providential fall (through dry rot) of the house inhabited by the first generation of Cherstows brought the missing document to light, when it was at once appropriated by the present writer, as an invaluable means of doing justice to the memory of one whom she considers the most remarkable woman the sixteenth century has produced. No such memoir has appeared on the part of her friends, and Mr. Shakespeare's editors have the ear of the public; sowing far and wide those poisonous effusions of his genius, which are eagerly gathered up and read by an undiscriminating community.

However, Anne Hathaway Shakespeare has an American name, and an American existence, and reverence for pure womanhood is, we think, proved, by these pages, to be an American characteristic; and, what is even more to the point, there can be little doubt of the profit likely to accrue to one specimen of pure American womanhood through their publication by, it is hoped, a not unworthy descendant of the original H— B. Cherstow.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

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1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
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YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
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12 16 1m Odd-Fellows' Hall,
W. A. HENRY.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.
On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after the 15th of March the rates by this line will be reduced to 10 cents per 100 lbs., 4 cents per ft. or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 3 28 ½

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN......$100 | STEERAGE......$35
To London......105 | To London......40
To Paris......115 | To Paris......47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool......$80 | Liverpool......$30
Halifax......20 | Halifax......15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer......45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer......30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin......$145 | Second Cabin......$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
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THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
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No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

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THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN......EVERY SATURDAY
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Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
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These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
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No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
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HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—
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DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
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Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
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SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
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THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
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U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
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For freight or passage apply to
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Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AN
PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Works constan
on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES
WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
January 10, 18

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P
on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishin
the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper W
pers" which this Department may require d
a period of four years, commencing 1st of
1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.
No. 1. Note size, 2⅝ by 4⅞ inches, of
paper.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by
inches, of white, buff, canary, or cr
colored paper, or in such proportion of eithe
may be required.
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap
circulars), 3⅜ by 5⅝ inches, of the same colo
No. 2, and under a like condition as to the pr
tion of each.
No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5⅝ inches, of
colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as t
proportion of each.
No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on fla
circulars), 3⅝ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as
2, and under a like condition as to the proportio
each.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅛ inches, of
colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as t
proportion of each.
No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of
colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as t
proportion of each.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 9⅞ inche
same colors as No. 2, and under a like conditio
to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.
6⅜ by 9⅜ inches, of buff or manilla paper.
All the above envelopes and wrappers to be
bossed with postage stamps of such denominat
styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on
face, and to be made in the most thorough man
of paper of approved quality, manufactured spec
for the purpose, with such water marks or othe
vices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-Gen
may direct.
The envelopes to be thoroughly and perf
gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (ex
for circulars) to be put on not less than half an
in width the entire length. The wrappers t
gummed not less than three-fourths of an inc
width across the end.
All envelopes and wrappers must be bande
parcels of twenty-five, and packed in st
pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not
than two hundred and fifty of the letter or e
letter size, and one hundred each of the
cial or extra official size, separately. The n
paper wrappers to be packed in boxes to con
not less than two hundred and fifty each.
boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or secu
fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to sa
bear transportation by mail for delivery
postmasters. When two thousand or more e
lopes are required to fill the order of a postma
the straw or pasteboard boxes containing
same must be packed in strong wooden ca
well strapped with hoop-iron, and addres
but when less than two thousand are requ
proper labels of direction, to be furnished by
agent of the Department, must be placed upon
package by the contractor. Wooden cases,
taining envelopes or wrappers to be transpo
by water routes, must be provided with suit
water-proofing. The whole to be done u
the inspection and direction of an agent of
Department.
The envelopes and wrappers must be furnis
and delivered with all reasonable despatch, comp
in all respects, ready for use, and in such quant
as may be required to fill the daily orders of p
masters; the deliveries to be made either at the
Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at
office of an agent duly authorized to inspect an
ceive the same; the place of delivery to be at
option of the Postmaster-General, and the co
delivering as well as all expense of packing,
dressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be pai
the contractor.
Bidders are notified that the Department will
quire, as a condition of the contract, that the
velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured
stored in such manner as to ensure security ag
loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at
times be subject to the inspection of an agent of
Department, who will require the stipulations of
contract to be faithfully observed.
The dies for embossing the postage stamps on
envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to
satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the
style, and they are to be provided, renewed,
kept in order at the expense of the contractor.
department reserves the right of requiring new
for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not
used, and any changes of dies or colors shall
made without extra charge.
Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wr
pers now in use may be seen at any of the princ
post offices, but these specimens are not to be
garded as the style and quality fixed by the dep
ment as a standard for the new contract; bidd
are therefore invited to submit samples of ot
and different qualities and styles, including
paper proposed as well as the manufactured
velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their
accordingly.
The contract will be awarded to the bidder wh
proposal, although it be not the lowest, is
sidered most advantageous to the Departm
taking into account the prices, quality of the s
ples, workmanship, and the sufficiency
ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver
envelopes and wrappers in accordance with
terms of this advertisement; and no proposal
be considered unless accompanied by a suffic
and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-Ge
ral also reserves the right to reject any and all
if in his judgment the interests of the Governm
require it.
Before closing a contract the successful bid
may be required to prepare new dies, and sub
impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT D
MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.
Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties,
the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faith
performance of the contract, as required by
seventeenth section of the act of Congress, appro
the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under
contract will be made quarterly, after proper
justment of accounts.
The Postmaster-General reserves to himself
right to annul the contract whenever the same,
any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purp
of speculation; and under no circumstances wi
transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctio
to any party who shall be, in the opinion of
Postmaster-General, less able to fulfil the co
tions thereof than the original contractor.
right is also reserved to annul the contract fo
failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulatio
The number of envelopes of different sizes, and
wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal y
ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—
No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretof
used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circula
—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circula
—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1760.
Wrappers—3,595,250.
Bids should be securely enveloped and sea
marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes
Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assist
Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Wa
ington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster Genera

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFL
CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.
Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pound
and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages,
plements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the N
Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New Yo
Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be
ceived at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Janu
31, 1870.
In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 C
riages, and 26,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detai
the articles at each yard will be furnished on ap
cation to this Bureau.
Bidders will state the number of guns, carriag
implements, and projectiles they desire to purcha
at each yard separately, specifying the calibre
gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or piv
and the kind of projectiles.
The guns, etc., will be delivered at the resp
tive navy yards, and must be removed by the p
chaser or purchasers within ten days after the
ceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries w
be made of any article until the parties purchas
shall have deposited with the paymaster of the n
yard the full amount of the purchase money in e
case.
Many of the guns are new, and all are servi
able. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly.
offer for these articles as old iron or wood wi
considered.
The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or
bids which it may not consider to the interest of t
Government to accept.
Proposals should be endorsed on the envelo
"Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."
A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 ws7t Chief of Bureau.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

MORMONISM.

Mormon Question in Congress and a able Fight Over It—What the Saints pose to Do and What They Are Doing.

er Robert T. Burton, the leader of the y crusade against the Morrisites, and ejoices in the possession of multifarious s in Utah, departed last week for the na- capital. It is said by those who ought ow that the visit of Mr. Burton to Wash- n has in it some connection with the six upon the Mormon question now awaiting tion of Congress.

MORMONISM DOOMED.

gham Young and his delegate, Mr. er, although anticipating some action on rt of Congress, did not expect the nu- ns and overwhelming efforts which have made by members to bring about a y solution of the Mormon question. ps Mr. Hooper and his chief rested in the memory of past victories which had achieved over Congress, and ex- d to gain future triumphs by virtue of operations. Events have demonstrated, ver, that if they entertained any such they have been grievously disap- ed. The failing health of Mr. Hooper endered him incapable of successfully ting, unaided and alone, the powerful nce against him. Hence the necessity efficient ally and the presence of Mr. n in Washington.

THE CHAMPION OF THE SAINTS.

Burton is a man of considerable shrewd- and tact. As a major-general in the o legion he is well versed in a great ew tactics, and members of foreign ns will probably have an opportunity d them for taking lessons in diplo- movements of a high order, if they will arly application to the Mormon envoy e harem court of Brigham Young.

Burton held the office of Collector of l Revenue for the Territory of Utah the administration of President Lin- nd he relies upon that circumstance to a favorable impression upon the minds nds of the deceased President in his He is also a man who has been tried usted by Brigham Young, who, as a for his fidelity, has advanced him to h offices which he now holds in the n Church. Such a man is never sent n ordinary mission. His services are luable at home, especially during the ce of a schism which is shaking Brig- power to its foundation. The man d on the hosts of Zion with rifles rtillery to imbrue their hands in od of a little handful of Morrisite dis- cannot be very well spared in such a ntous crisis which threatens the fate of perior. To be sure, a crisis is also g at Washington; but the distinguish- bilities of Major-General Burton would to better advantage and be called into useful requisition at home, where he ppear at the head of his legion, with a n one hand and a sword in the other, to own the vile heretics who dare dispute fallibility of Brigham Young. Whether sustain the *rôle* which he has assumed shington equally as well yet remains to n. What effect the efforts of himself r. Hooper may have upon the members robably be better ascertained when the pon the Mormon question are called up mmittee of the Whole.

SECONDARY LIGHTS OF THE FAITH.

the Mormon missionaries who arrived Salt Lake City, Henry McEwan and Saml. rrino still remain to edify and instruct ints. A general feeling of discourage- s felt by the missionaries at the poor s which they meet with in making con- Much of this they attribute to the aper correspondence and reports. They hat it is not their fault if, through y, they are compelled to meet in the tory of a building with a liquor and saloon below.

THE MORMON MEETINGS.

baskets of oyster shells they regard as good substitute for railings to prevent from going off the steps sideways on a nd stormy night. But few strangers their meetings, and they are drawn r by a curiosity excited by the news- reports, to see how the Mormons look, nd worship, without having to take a ey to Utah for that purpose. The elders not yet been able to present a well- nticated case of conversion on the par se visitors. It is stated that on accoun extreme poverty of many saints here a tion must be taken up every Sunday to expenses and support the poor. It rather curious to talk about the poverty Mormons, when their leaders are roll- wealth and luxury in Utah, through eans drawn from these poor saints in ape of tithing. As, however, every one governed by his own notions in this t, it will be useless to comment upon ubject further. The elders also deny they are about to make any extra efforts opagate their doctrines by building places orship.

WHAT THE "LIGHTS" EXPECT TO DO.

hey expect to accomplish more in a quiet, otrusive way, through conversations and dard Mormon works, than by preaching ublic. In this there is wisdom; for the ons of many of them are quite unintel- le. They ramble from one subject to her, never explaining any one thing so a person of even ordinary comprehension understand it. They never attempt to on without falling short of the point h they wish to make; and logical deduc- s are things entirely unknown to them. attention of many may have been ex- d by their preaching to investigate their ns, but no conversions ever followed as results of their so-called sermons.

French Dinners.

renchmen of half a century ago prided nselves upon the delicate freshness of food, and boasted, not without reason, a stranger—came he from north, south, or west—could get a dinner in Paris as he never could at home. Those were good old times for *gourmets*. The young lemen who frequented the Boulevard de l, or strolled up and down the famous den galleries of the Palais Royal—at that od the fashionable lounge—knew the t cooks of the capital by name as they the ballet-dancers, the tenors of the Salle tadour, and the principal orators of the mber of Deputies. And the fact is, the t chefs of the Restoration were no mean ple. They were in receipt of salaries ch often reached as high as 30,000 francs r—that is, somewhere about double the of a colonel of infantry. They called nselves artists; they stipulated in written engagements they signed with r employers that they should have six ks' holidays in the autumn for a change air by the seaside; they invented new es, they confided their views upon the nary science to needy men of letters, who te books in their name; and when, by on of the death or ruin of their masters, y became free, noblemen and hotel-keepers bid for them fiercely as men do in this degenerate age for a Titian or a Murillo. All this was charming for people who liked good dinners; for, as in time of military rage every French soldier fights like a man in hopes of being rewarded with a bit of red ribbon, so in the days when cookery was appreciated every French cook fried, boiled, and roasted with a will in humble expectation that some day or other the title of *cordon-bleu* would crown his well-meant efforts. Who could tell, indeed, but that the quiet, well-dressed individual who had just entered the dining-room of the modest restaurant and ordered a mayonnaise, a sol au gratin, and some cotelettes a la soubise for his dinner, was a peer of France in mufti—a peer who, if pleased with his repast, might bring other peers after him and set the modest restaurant in fashion? Such things happened then. It had required no more than a frozen barrel of Romane and the accidental christening of poulet a la Marengo to found the reputation of the Trois Freres Provencaux; whilst a tureen of potage bisque—so the story goes—had been enough to start the fame of the Rocher de Cancal. The imagination of French cooks and scullions was on the alert. Every customer who ordered a clever dinner, and showed that he knew what he was eating, raised golden hopes in the hearts below stairs. French hotels and restaurants were then really worth dining at, and it was a fact which travellers never failed to record very tenderly in their memoirs that, whether one spent on one's dinner five francs or fifty, the fare was sure to be wholesome, well-cooked, and agreeable. Truth to say, however, this blissful state of things only lasted a few years, for one must not go back for excellent cookery further than the reign of Napoleon, nor hope to find the vestiges of it much later than 1830.

Taken all in all, France may be no worse in point of cookery than England or Germany, but it is hardly better. Amongst British travellers there are still a few enthusiasts who go into raptures over the fare provided at the monster hotels and the more famous restaurants. But Frenchmen themselves are of a different opinion, and it is a significant fact that the restaurants most popular with French barristers, journalists, artists, officers, and well-to-do bachelors in general are precisely those where the dinner is of an English kind, that is, where a cortege of solemn-looking joints is wheeled in at 6 o'clock and made to do duty as the staple article of the evening's dinner. And this, be it observed, is not a question of economy, for a dinner off the joint with accompaniment of the usual *et ceteras* is not any cheaper—often much less so, indeed—than a purely French dinner of three or four courses. But Frenchmen are placed on the horns of a dilemma. Long acquaintance has made them distrustful of stews. It is the old question of *timeo Danaos*. Under the heaps of mushrooms and olives lurks mischief. Those, therefore, who cannot afford to pay twenty francs for a dinner at the Cafe Anglais, or to keep a cook of their own, prefer relying upon the simple joints set in fashion by England, and dine—from mullagatawney or oxtail to Stilton cheese inclusive—very much as if they were on the other side of the Channel. The only thing they have not yet been able to accustom themselves to entirely is the taking of beer whilst eating. But this is an innovation which, like the joints, is destined to have its day. Already, under pretext of trying British pale ale, many Frenchmen may be descried handling plate-tankards at luncheon. Inveterate patriots bewail the practice as another symptom of Anglo-mania; but the Anglo-maniacs contend that in this age of progress the French wines have shown a tendency to follow in the wake of the French stews, and that the only way of being certain that one is drinking of a sound vintage, wholesome, cheap, and unadulterated, is to drink beer.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadeplhia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

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THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..........2 per
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¼ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

4 10§ WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

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A. S. ROBINSON,

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1 25

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

January 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—

BROAD AND GIRARD AVENUE, N. W. corner—Large and Valuable Lot, 289 feet front, 100 feet deep, 4 fronts. Sale absolute. See plans.
BROAD AND THOMPSON, S. W. corner—Elegant Brown Stone Residence; has every modern convenience; 25 by 168 feet; two fronts; immediate possession.
GROUND RENTS—$78·67, $120, $63·36, $53·75, $375, $712·50, and $51 a year.
WASHINGTON AVENUE, No. 886—Genteel Dwelling.
FITZWATER, No. 1114—Modern Dwelling.
FIFTEENTH (South), No. 326—Modern Dwelling.
ELEVENTH AND FERNON, N. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
WOOD, No. 1515—Genteel Dwelling.
SECOND (North), Nos. 2136, 2138, 2140—Valuable Stores.
WEST DELANCEY PLACE, No. 2116—Modern Residence.
FORTY-FOURTH, South of Huron—Genteel Dwelling.
MONTEREY, No. 1312—Modern brick Dwelling.
MERVINE, No. 1505—Genteel Dwelling.
NEW, No. 115—Modern four-story brick Residence.
CARLTON, No. 1900—Genteel brick Dwelling.
TASKER, No. 1042—Genteel Dwelling.
500 shares Locust Gap, Imp. Co.
100 Schuylkill Navigation, common.
100 Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.
20 Southern Transportation Co.
45 Northern Liberties Gas Co.
27 National Bank of the Republic.
12 Reliance Insurance Co.
5 Academy of Music, with ticket.
20 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.
3 Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
100 American Buttonhole Machine Co.
1 Philadelphia Library.
$500 bond Union Passenger Railroad Co.
5 shares Phœnixville National Bank.
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre.
20 shares Republic Insurance Co.
8 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis R. W.
17 shares Central Transportation Co.
50 shares Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
100 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.
$10,000 Warren and Franklin Railroad, 1st mortgage.
$2000 Susquehanna Canal, 6 per cent.
6 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
Catalogues now ready. 1 14 3t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 11 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, MIRRORS, FINE CARPETS, EXTENSION TABLES, SIDEBOARDS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

January 19, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street.

FINE COLE BOX BUGGY.

Also, a very fine Cole box buggy, set of harness, etc. 1 17 2t

---

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No 1110 Chesnut street.

FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE FROM JOSEPH DEAKIN & SON, MANUFACTURERS; PEARL AND IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of fine plated ware, comprising tea and coffee sets, with urns and trays to match; dinner and breakfast castors; butter dishes, spoon holders, ladles, spoons, forks, etc.

Also, a complete assortment of pearl and ivory handle table cutlery, of best quality.

On Tuesday Evening,

At 7½ o'clock, the above sale will be continued. 1t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

CONTRIBUTORS' SPECIAL SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

Jan. 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without the least reserve, a number of paintings, elegantly framed, embracing river and mountain views, landscapes, marines, etc.

ALSO, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

About 20 paintings, purchased at private sale. 1 17 3t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, 11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
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FOR FAMILY USE
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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

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The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

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WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
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WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

OBITUARY.

Hon. Charles Darkee.

A Chicago despatch announces the death, in that city, on Saturday morning, of the Hon. Charles Darkee, who had held several high positions in the political world. He was born in Royalton, Vermont, on the 5th of December, 1807. In early life he followed a mercantile career, but, emigrating to Wisconsin, entered political life, and in 1837, and again in 1838, was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1848 he was elected a Representative in Congress as a pronounced Free-soiler, at a time when the men standing openly on such a platform in Congress could be counted on one's fingers. Mr. Darkee was re-elected in 1850, and at the end of his second term retired to private life until he was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate, of which he was a member from 1855 to 1861, being succeeded in the latter year by the Hon. Timothy O. Howe. Mr. Darkee acted as a delegate from Wisconsin to the abortive Peace Congress of 1861, and in 1865 was appointed by President Johnson Governor of Utah, a position which he held until within a short time past. It was entirely ornamental, however, in consequence of the defiant manner in which the Latter Day Saints are accustomed to ignore the Federal Government.

Baron Franz Carl Von Becke.

A cable telegram from Vienna announces the death in that city on Saturday of Baron Franz Carl Von Becke, the Imperial Minister of Finance. He first rose into prominence after the close of the disastrous war with Prussia, and when the Emperor of Austria adopted a liberal policy as the only hope of consolidating his people and upholding his dynasty, was appointed Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of the Empire, at the same time that Baron Von Beust was made Prime Minister, December 24, 1867. This difficult position he filled with marked ability. When he entered upon it, the finances of the Empire were in a most deplorable condition; but by his energy and skill he succeeded in bringing something of order out of the chaos, and by devising the present system, which causes the taxes to bear equally on the people of all the different nationalities embraced in the Empire, was instrumental in placing the resources and credit of the Government on a stronger basis than they had enjoyed for years before. In all the measures of reform inaugurated by the present ministers he was an earnest and valuable coadjutor of Baron Von Beust, and his death will be a serious loss to the Emperor and the Liberal party.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MYSTERY.

Discovery of Human Remains in the Twentieth Ward—Six Skeletons Exhumed—Excitement in the Neighborhood.

Late on Saturday afternoon the residents of the Twentieth ward and vicinity were somewhat excited by a report that some human remains had been disinterred by workmen engaged in digging a clay bed in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Brown streets. Great excitement was occasioned for a time by the report, and many visited the scene of operations to satisfy themselves of its truth.

The place where the workmen are engaged in digging is a small clay bed, situated on the south side of A street, below Twenty-fourth. A street is a small street running parallel with Master, and close to it. The bed is being worked by a brick manufacturer in the neighborhood. The workmen on Saturday came across some bones undoubtedly human, and a careful search revealed quite a large quantity. Pieces of coffins were also discovered. There were marks of at least six graves.

This morning the search was continued, but nothing more was discovered, nor can any light be thrown upon the subject as to how the bodies came to be there. Some say that the spot was once a Catholic cemetery, but no authority can be given for the conjecture. No one in the neighborhood knows anything about it.

The bones, so far as discovered, have been piled together, and loose dirt thrown upon them. They appear to be common property. Every visitor that comes along carries away one or two in his pocket as a curiosity. It is said that boys have run away with fully one-half of them. Whoever any one of the skeletons may have belonged to will have a hard time to collect together the several pieces of his bodily frame, should he ever have need of it in the resurrection. A top of a skull was turned up this morning by the diggers, which was immediately seized upon by a tavern-keeper, probably to be decorated with ribbons, and in turn decorate his bar.

The good man thus taking possession of his neighbor's property, however, promised, in a wild and rather incoherent way, consequent upon his being somewhat overdrugged, that he would bring a cart and take away the bones himself to a graveyard if nobody else did it. It is to be hoped in that case that he will add his private collection to the general stock. The discovery of this top of a skull, being the only event of the morning, was the subject of considerable remark by the crowd gathered to await further developments.

The possessor handled it in true gravedigger style, and it only needed the presence of a first-class actor to fill in the "Hamlet." It was declared to be the skull of a woman, because it was small and could not have held a large amount of brains. It must have been a dumbheaded or mulish woman, because the bone was so thick. Bets were freely given and taken as to the chances of finding more relics on the spot. Some even went so far as to state as their firm conviction that money also would be dug up in large quantities.

Some privately announced their intention of coming in the dead of night to continue the search on their own account. Whoever the poor mortals may have been who have thus been buried unheeded and unknown, one thing is certain that all of that race commonly called fools have not been buried with them in their unmarked graves.

Local Odds and Ends.—A horse stumbles on Third street this morning.

—Zaproszeni Jestescie na nastepue zgro madzenie od Towarzystwa Braterstwa Polskiega pod No. 347 North 3 Utica w Niedziele dnia 16. V. Godzinie's 1 giej po polidnin. We have examined into this affair, and have only to say, agsgtoynrkxz, mnptovslfprntfxgb, spos Huohtiwynnufkloocnilat.ldopqvz.

—A smart letter-writer states in a country exchange that Charlotte Cushman is crazy, and "Whistling Mose" black! What libel.

—Installation of Rev. J. R. Miller, pastor elect of Bethany Mission, takes place this evening.

—The Diligent and Quaker City Councils, Junior Order U. A. M., are progressing rapidly.

—Drayton S. Lewis has assumed the city editorship of the *Press*. A good selection.

—The National Exchange and Republic National Banks have been consolidated.

—The proprietress of a drinking saloon in this city weighs six hundred pounds.

—The Produce Association's banquet comes off at the Continental on the 26th.

—The weather is about equal in changeability to a boarding-school miss.

—The Reporters' Base Ball Club will show the folks what's what!

—Old man Jupe, he of mythology, is evidently on the move.

—"Come take a walk" is the latest for "Let's take a drink."

—The inauguration of Geary promises to be dreary.

—Eva Brent is fitted to adorn the operatic stage.

—Look out for a scarcity of water next summer.

—The Delaware has been bridged—on paper.

—General Wagner sighs for the Mayoralty.

—The type-stickers welt the floor to-night.

—Detective Gordon is 26 and handsome.

—Alderman Kerr aspires to the ermine.

—The streets of Kensington are filthy.

—Oysters are poor.

Steam Boilers and Engines.—The Department for the Inspection of Steam Engines and Boilers, of which Mr. F. J. Lovegrove is the Superintendent, has been in practical operation for nearly one year, and during that time 2603 boilers of the 4000 estimated to be in the city have been inspected. Of the number visited and inspected by the department during the past year, the following appliances and repairs were ordered:—Safety valves, 1262; additional gauge cocks, 297; glass gauges (applied as visible means of indicating the water level), 1284; boilers condemned, 15; patches ordered on boilers, 47; boilers requiring recaulking, 238; boilers requiring additional braces, and old ones repaired, 65; steam gauges, 51; boilers running without any means of ascertaining the amount of pressure carried, except by the notches upon the line of the safety valve, 27. The boilers in which Schuylkill water is used number 1981; Delaware water, 318; spring or creek water, 153; and from wells, 251. The department has issued to engineers 24 first-class, 197 second-class, 126 third-class, and 12 fourth-class certificates; total, 359, or about one-fourth of the engineers in the city.

Attempted Suicide.—On Saturday Christian Fred, aged forty years, attempted suicide at Green street wharf, by jumping into the river. Several boys who noticed his actions gave an alarm, and Christian was hauled out. He was removed to his residence, No. 473 North Fourth street.

Owner Wanted.—An owner is wanted at the Delaware Harbor Police Station for a bay horse and wagon found at Delaware avenue and Noble street, on Saturday night.

The Gubernatorial Inauguration.—To-morrow being the day set apart for the inauguration of Governor Geary for the second term, Harrisburg will of course be alive with pageantry and excitement.

Philadelphia will this year add greatly towards the *eclat* of the affair, and will be well represented both by military and civic bodies.

The Scott Legion will leave to-day, under the command of Colonel A. H. Reynolds. They will wear dark suits, white gloves, badge, and a McClellan cap, with the name "Scott Legion" in a wreath. They are to quarter at the State Capital Hotel. They will carry the flags they bore through the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and waved over the Halls of the Montezumas.

The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves will assemble at the City Arsenal at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and pass over the following route previous to leaving for Harrisburg:—Down Broad to Chesnut, Chesnut to Eighth, Eighth to Vine, Vine to Broad, and Broad to the depot of the Reading Railroad Company. The regiment will be under the command of Colonel A. J. Sellers, and accompanied by the regimental band. They will act as a guard of honor to the Governor. A battalion of the "Ours" regiment will assemble at their armory, Broad street, above Mount Vernon, this evening, to proceed to Harrisburg via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Captain Lewis will command the detachment. The Frankford Zouaves will accompany them and will appear in Zouave uniform. The Excelsior Colored Regiment will also attend. They will number about three hundred men, and will be accompanied by a full regimental band. The commissioned officers of the 1st Division will also participate in the inaugural ceremonies. General Prevost will command the military portion of the procession.

The Good Will Engine Company left at 11 o'clock this morning, marshalled by Lewis S. Heins, assisted by Theodore Brackney, John McCormick, Daniel Clew, and William F. Alexander. They are accompanied by McClurg's Band. Their carriage has been painted; the running gears white, picked in with gold, carmine, and green. The body is a Paris green, ornamented with gold. On the front locker is, in conspicuous letters, "Good Will," in gold, edged up with carmine, underneath of which is "1802." The hind locker has painted on it, "Instituted March 27, 1802." On the side badges is "XX" in gilt letters. Chief Downey, and Chief Weart, of Trenton, accompany them. The Hope, No. 2, will receive and entertain them. They will extend to their Philadelphia brethren the usual courtesies.

The Good Will Hose Company also started this morning with the National Cornet Band, of Frankford, marshalled by Thomas Wallace, aided by James Todd, Richard Curry, and John Dearie. Their carriage has been painted a bright carmine, handsomely ornamented with other colors. At the ends of the lockers are looking-glasses. The running-gear is polished iron, and the wheels polished hickory, and are of the New Haven style. The Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company will receive and entertain them during their stay.

The whole Fire Department of Harrisburg will parade at the inauguration, and there will probably be several visiting companies, besides those from Philadelphia.

The Citizen Company will give the inauguration ball to-morrow.

A large delegation of the Republican Invincibles will also leave to-night.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic will start from the headquarters at 10 o'clock P. M.

In addition to these, a large number of our citizens intend being present, and the affair will no doubt be memorable on account of the immense throng that will be present.

Religious.—A collection for mission purposes was taken up at St. Mark's Episcopal Church yesterday morning, amounting to $2400.

—Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, will preach the sermon this evening at the installation of Rev. Joseph R. Miller as pastor at Bethany Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Shippen streets.

—The fourth annual meeting of the Baptist Sabbath School Association of Philadelphia will be held this week, commencing to-morrow afternoon, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, at 2½ o'clock. The meetings will be continued each afternoon and evening at 2½ and 7½ o'clock until Thursday evening, when they will close with a session of mutual conference and prayer. A grand mass meeting of the children of the Baptist Sunday Schools will be held at the Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Meeting of the Board of Surveys.—The Board of Surveys held their regular stated meeting this morning. The following was offered and adopted:—

Whereas, The privilege granted to individuals to construct sewers at their own expense under section 8 of ordinance passed March 12, 1866, has, by permitting such parties to make their own contracts, seriously affected the interests of the city; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board no sewers or other public work should be constructed excepting by and under the especial authority and direction of the department having such character of work in charge.

Plans of the revision of grades on Albion street, between Walnut and Locust streets, were presented and approved, after which the board adjourned.

Alleged Thieves in Custody.—On Saturday night two suspicious looking characters were seen loitering about the dwelling of Mr. Joseph Herr, No. 1019 Green street. Lieutenant Steinauer, of the Eighth district, detailed two of his men in citizen's clothes to watch the parties. The strangers passed to the rear of the premises, scaled the fence, and were seen by a neighbor in the act of breaking in a panel in the kitchen door. An alarm was given, and the men ran into the arms of the officers. They gave the names of William Reed and Henry Harris, and will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

The "Star" Course of Lectures.—The second series of this course is announced by Mr. Pugh to commence on January 31, when Wendell Phillips will discourse upon "The Questions of To-morrow." Petroleum V. Nasby, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev E. H. Chapin, George William Curtis, Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Bayard Taylor, John G. Saxe, Prof. Henry Morton, and Anna E. Dickinson will follow, so that with the array of talent presented, the second series of the "Star" course promises to be even more attractive than the first. The sale of season seats will commence on Thursday next.

Democratic Delegate Election.—To-night the Democratic citizens of this city meet in their respective election districts to elect three persons to represent each division in the Ward Executive Committees. To-morrow evening the ward committees will convene at the usual place for the meeting of said bodies, and elect one person to represent each ward in the Democratic City Executive Committee. There being no State officers to elect in October next, no delegates to a State convention are to be chosen at this time, and hence the duty to be performed is purely a local one.

Sale of Real Estate.—A valuable piece of ground, situated at the northwest corner of Broad street and Girard avenue, will be sold to-morrow at public sale by M. Thomas & Sons. The lot has a front of two hundred and eighty feet on Broad street, a depth of two hundred and eighty feet on Girard avenue, and is also bounded by Carlisle and Stiles streets. It will be sold entire, or in separate lots of twenty-five feet front each. This is one of the most desirable sites in the city, and it is hoped that buildings will be erected on it which will be a credit to the city.

Disorderly House.—On Saturday night the Reserve Police made a raid on the low drinking saloon of Peter Leisener, No. 727 North Front street. In this house, not many days since, a young German girl was seduced by the proprietor. The result of the raid was the capture of Leisener, his wife, and two girls, named Annie Jones and Jennie Wood. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Kerr. Peter was held to answer at court the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the other defendants were bound over to keep the peace.

Carelessness.—On Saturday last Mr. Schaffer, who keeps a clothing store on Main street, above Church, Frankford, went into the yard of his premises to clean a gun. The piece was loaded. He discharged the contents of the weapon, as he thought, into the ground, but the bullet passed through a frame kitchen, and came very near killing a woman named Mrs. Furness.

Interfering with an Officer.—Neal Walters was arrested yesterday for interfering with Officer McFadden in the discharge of his duties. The policeman had arrested an individual for drunkenness, and Walters interfered to secure his release. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Stein, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

Breach of the Peace.—The Mayor is disposed to put a stop to boys running to fires. Yesterday John Matlock and William Stratton, aged respectively nineteen and twenty years, were arrested at Frankford road and Dauphin street, while on their way to the scene of a fire. They were held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

Stabbing Affair.—About 9 o'clock last night a wrangle occurred at Front and Laurel streets, between a party of men, during which Arthur McCleary was stabbed three times in the side. The wounds inflicted are serious, and the injured man lies in a critical condition at St. Mary's Hospital.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will hold its annual election to-morrow, at No. 1320 Chesnut street. The annual meeting will be held in the evening at No. 1126 Chesnut street.

Corner Loungers.—The police of the Eleventh district arrested seventeen boys yesterday for corner lounging. They were held to bail to keep the peace by Alderman Heins.

Spiritualism.—Last night a man named William Brock, who has been employed for years past as janitor at the office of the Receiver of Taxes, was attacked by a sudden frenzy and foaming at the mouth. It was at first supposed that he was laboring under that most horrible of all diseases, hydrophobia. His wife stated that some years back he was bitten by a dog, and this, added to the fact of his expressing disgust for water, running on all fours, and barking like a canine, made the belief more reasonable. He was removed to the Central Police Station, where, after remaining a short time, his insanity turned in another vein. He first imagined himself a fireman, next a preacher, and next a sinner. Taking from his bosom a small Testament he went on his knees and prayed long and lustily. Physicians were called in, his condition examined, and the conclusion arrived at that he was suffering from insanity produced by spiritualistic excitement. Some time ago he joined a spiritual circle in the lower part of the city, and ever since has been devoting the greater portion of his time to the study of the doctrine. After consultation he was removed to the Almshouse.

Fire Insurance Company.—At the annual meeting of the managers of the Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, held this morning, the following named persons were elected Directors for 1870:—Charles J. Sutter, Henry Budd, George Mecke, John Horn, Joseph Moore, Robt. V. Massey, Jr., James N. Stone, Edwin L. Reakirt, Andrew H. Miller, and Mark Devine.

The Continental Hotel Company.—The annual meeting of the corporators and stockholders of the Continental Hotel Co. was held this morning, when the following named gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:—John Rice, Joseph B. Myers, Dan'l Haddock, Jr., James H. Orne, and John C. Hunter.

Larceny Case.—John Keil was arrested on Saturday for the theft of an overcoat and blanket from a farmer in the Spring Garden Market-house, near Seventh street. He had a hearing before Alderman Plankington, and was committed for trial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Sharswood and Williams.

Judge Williams having recovered from his recent spell of sickness, was this morning on the bench. But Judge Read being temporarily out of the city, the contested election cases were again postponed until to-morrow.

A small case from Indiana county was argued, after which the Montgomery county list was taken up, the Philadelphia list having been suspended until March.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

The case of Jermon vs. Rhoads and Coughlin, which was to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, before reported, was resumed, the defense offering to show that the property of which the plaintiff complained he had been defrauded was only held as a security for money loaned. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

The case of the Evangelical Lutheran Church vs. John Born, which was fixed for argument to-day, was postponed until the 7th of February in consequence of the engagements of counsel out of the city.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

James Redmond, to use, vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. This was an action to recover on a policy of insurance for the loss of distillery property at Seventeenth and Christian streets, which was burned on the night of June 15, 1868. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Hare.

Charles B. Holbrook vs. David Cook. An action to recover commissions for the sale of petroleum, as agent for the defendant. The defense alleged that defendant had broken faith by selling the petroleum for less than the market value. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The second period of the January term began today, and considerable time was consumed by the applications made for exemption from service on the new jury.

Sarah Young was tried for the larceny of $25 from Mrs. Fannie Reisberg, by whom she was employed as cook. A little girl, who was also in the lady's service, testified that one night she was sleeping upon the floor of Mrs. Reisberg's room when the prisoner, in an intoxicated state, entered with a knife in a hand, woke her and directed her to take a purse from her mistress' pocket, which she declined to do. The prisoner herself then took the purse and walked out.

A young lawyer representing this woman asked the little girl if she hadn't taken this money, to which she replied in the negative. He then proceeded to ask her if she expected the jury to believe her when she said—but here his Honor interrupted him by informing him that his question was highly improper, and directed him to desist from asking it. Verdict guilty.

Joseph Hernandez, a little Spaniard, was acquitted of the larceny of a gun. Two men, it appeared from the testimony, were one evening returning from a day's shooting in the Neck, both pretty well fixed in liquor, and a boy named Sterling insisted upon carrying their guns for them, and when the guns were given into his charge he ran away with them. When Sterling was arrested Hernandez was summoned before Alderman Devitt as a witness, and there testified that he met Sterling with the guns and received one of them from him; and upon this statement the alderman committed him to prison, but whether as a witness or as a defendant was not known to the District Attorney. An indictment having, however, been found, Mr. Gibbons said he could not ask for a conviction under these circumstances, and therefore a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Hugh Brown was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery with intent to rob Patrick Marley. The prosecutor not attending, the indictment was submitted without evidence.

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JAMES & LEE,
No 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 12 FETTER Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street,
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 12t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of Congress This Afternoon.

The Supreme Court and the Death of Mr. Stanton—The Line and Staff Dispute.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Line and Staff Dispute.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A number of the gentlemen who signed the memorial circulated among the merchants of New York by the line officers of the navy, praying the deprivation of rank from the staff officers, have written a response to a communication from the staff officers, saying that they signed the memorial under an entire misapprehension of the facts, and that they would withdraw their names from it.

Revenue Appointments by the President.

The following assistant assessors of internal revenue have been appointed to assist in assessing the annual income tax:—William H. Schlater, in Second district of Ohio; John J. Sillick, in Third district of New York; Edwin Skidman, Ferd. Branders, H. Q. French, Peter R. Houghlan, Albert Bogert, William P. Hall, Julius Camerer, in the Ninth district of New York; Frank A. Freeman, Robert Vase, Jr., A. H. Wright, John L. Brigham, and John A. Sullivan, in the Fourth district of Massachusetts; James S. Russell, Harlan P. Page, William H. McIntosh, A. W. Swett, Benjamin Merriam, in the Third district of Massachusetts.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

The Committee on Ways and Means at their meeting on Saturday considered the tariff on slate, building stone and grindstones, but did not settle the rate. The rate on these articles will largely affect the trade with Nova Scotia, as the importation of these articles from that province are very large.

The Committee on Ways and Means, at their meeting this morning, determined to place anthracite coal on the free list. Other coals remain as at present. The committee have gone over the whole list, and have ordered the same to be printed, as determined preliminarily. They will now review and act definitely on each article.

The Gold Speculation.

The Committee on Gold Speculation met this morning, and commenced their examination of witnesses. Neither Gould, Fisk, nor Corbin appeared, and it is thought they will not, except under compulsion.

The Supreme Court Adjourns in Respect to Mr. Stanton's Memory.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States resumed its session to-day. Attorney-General Hoar announced the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton, recently confirmed as Associate Justice, and pronounced a eulogy on the character of deceased. He then presented the resolutions adopted by the bar last week in reference to that event. Chief Justice Chase remarked that the bench concurred fully in what had been said concerning Mr. Stanton, and therefore the court would now adjourn until to-morrow.

The Gold Speculation.

The Special Committee on Banks and Currency this morning examined Albert Speyers and John Bonner, who were prominent movers in the New York gold panic. Other witnesses are now here to testify before the committee in relation to the same subject.

A New Army Order.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 77, of November, granting commutation of quarters and fuel to officers of the army on duty as Indian superintendents or agents, will apply also to commissaries of subsistence, or officers acting as such, who are stationed at or near Indian reservations for the purpose of receiving and issuing supplies.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander William L. Wheeler is detached from the navy yard at New York and ordered to the Guard. Paymaster Arthur Burns is detached from duty at League Island and Robert O. Lisle is ordered to that post. First Assistant Engineer Wilson H. Rierse is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The President laid before the Senate a memorial of the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, for a modification of the Revenue laws in favor of maimed and disabled soldiers.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution from the Grand Army of the Republic calling attention to the onerous tax upon disabled soldiers who earn a living by grinding hand organs; also, a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Petitions upon the latter subject were also offered by Messrs. Scott, Vickers, and Pomeroy.

Mr. Morton presented petitions from soldiers of the War of 1812, between seventy-six and eighty-six years of age, for pensions during the balance of their lives.

Messrs. Willey and Schurz presented petitions for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. Sherman, in presenting a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, remarked that these petitions were almost always headed with the names of postmasters, and appeared to have been printed at public expense. He thought the mails should not be loaded down with these papers, though earnestly desirous for the success of the proposed reform.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition on the same subject, and said that the so-called franking privilege appeared to him a personal burden rather than a privilege. Nevertheless he believed the opposition to its continuance was liable to run to extravagance.

The above petitions were appropriately referred.

House.

Under the call of States for bills for reference, the following were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Tanner, to amend the steamboat passenger act, and to provide an inspector of steamboats for the District of Champlain.

By Mr. Moore (N. J.), to promote American commerce by the repeal of the tonnage tax on American vessels; also, amendatory of the steamboat passenger act.

By Mr. Getz, for the survey of the west bank of the Potomac river, from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry, for a railroad.

By Mr. Stiles, for the adjournment of Congress on the 12th of April.

By Mr. Cobb (N. C.), in regard to the printing of the laws of North Carolina.

By Mr. Whittemore, for the taking of certain oaths in the reconstructed States.

By Mr. Buckley, for the improvement of Mobile harbor.

By Mr. Dix, for the disposition of public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 16 sw

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Council and the Dogma of Infallibility—A Powerful Demonstration Against It—The Empress of Austria and the Pope.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Virginia Bill in the Senate—Butler and Bingham Lobbying on the Floor—A Stringent Cable Bill Reported.

FROM EUROPE.

The Empress of Austria and the Pope.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Rome, Jan. 17.—The Empress of Austria took leave of the Pope yesterday, having previously received communion from him.

The Dogma of Infallibility.

Over 300 of the fathers refused to sign the petition in favor of the dogma of infallibility, and many others returned evasive answers. The opposers of the project intend getting up a monster petition, and assert that they are sure of the adhesion of enough to defeat infallibility.

London, Jan. 17.—The *Tablet*, the Catholic organ, says the majority in the Œcumenical Council in favor of the proposition of infallibility will be enormous.

The *Times* thinks that the presence of the French troops may encourage the Pope to insist on infallibility and the syllabus, notwithstanding the reluctance of the council.

Paris Still Tranquil.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The city is tranquil, though there is considerable excitement and anxiety manifested in the matter of M. Rochefort, which will be decided in the Corps Legislatif to-day.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Paris, Jan. 17—P. M.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 75f. 45c.

Frankfort, Jan. 17.—U. S. bonds opened firm and unchanged.

Havre, Jan. 17.—Cotton firm at 137f. 50c. both on the spot and afloat.

Marine Intelligence.

Glasgow, Jan. 17.—The steamship Iowa, from New York, arrived yesterday.

Queenstown, Jan. 17.—The steamer Tarifa, from New York, arrived last evening.

Plymouth, Jan. 17.—The steamer Teutonia, from New York, arrived here on Saturday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Stringent Cable Bill Reported in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Mr. Sumner, from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, reported this afternoon a bill to regulate the landing of telegraph cables on the shores of the United States. It gives Congress complete control over all such cables, and provides that the Government of the United States shall have the exclusive use of the wires one hour out of every twelve, for the transmission of messages to its diplomatic and consular agents and orders to the officers of its military and naval forces. No two cable companies can consolidate their lines without the consent of the Postmaster-General. Every cable is to be open for the transmission of commercial and general news, except when occupied by the Government, and the rates are to be regulated by the company, subject to the approval of Congress.

The French Spoliation Bill

was reported by the same committee, without amendment. The amount involved in the bill is $5,000,000 in favor of the American claimants.

Butler and Bingham Lobbying the Senate on the Virginia Bill.

General Butler, who arrived here this morning, is hard at work on the floor with Senators, trying to defeat the bill for the admission of Virginia, as it passed the House. He is taking Senators into the cloak-rooms one by one, and arguing the case with them. Bingham, learning of Butler's movement, has gone over to the Senate to head him off. A lively contest is anticipated.

The Gold Speculation.

The Banking and Currency Committee had Speyer, one of the gold-ring speculators, before them to-day, but nothing important was elicited. Jay Gould, J. Fisk, Jr., and Corbin did not appear, but the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms has gone to New York, to bring them, if necessary, under arrest.

Want More Pay.

A delegation of the letter carriers of Philadelphia is now here, to ask an increase of pay. They have called upon the Postmaster-General, the House and Senate Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, and the members in the House from Philadelphia. It is thought a measure will be inserted in the Post Office Appropriation bill granting them additional pay.

Obituary.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Dr. George C. M. Roberts, LL.D., a well-known physician and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday last, aged 64.

Captain Andrew E. Warner, a highly respected citizen of this city, died yesterday, aged 84. Captain Warner served with distinction in the war of 1812, was at one time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Maryland, and subsequently Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 17.—George A. Stede, Secretary of the Mænnerchor Society, died of apoplexy to-day.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, January 17.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅜; do. 1864, do., 114⅛; do. 1865, do., 114⅛; do. do., new, 113¼; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113⅞; 10-40s, 111⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 60; Missouri 6s, 87⅛; Canton Company, 53; Cumberland preferred, 29½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92; Erie, 22⅛; Reading, 94; Adams' Express, 62⅝; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 84½; Illinois Central, 140⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187⅛. Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 17.—Cotton steady; sales of 600 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5@10c; State, $4·60@6; Western, $4·60@6·35; Southern rather more steady at $5·40@9·75. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 2 spring, $1·16; No. 3, $1·05; winter red Western, $1·25@1·27; white California, $1·45; white Michigan, $1·35. Corn heavy; new mixed Western, 80@90c.; new white Southern $102@104; new yellow Southern, 97c.@1. Oats a shade firmer; State, 61@62c.; Western, 57@58c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $27·62@27·75; prime mess, $24@24·25. Lard dull; steam-rendered in tierces, 16½@16⅝c. Whisky quiet at $1.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Cotton firm at 25@25½ cts.; offerings light. Flour dull and weak, but prices are unchanged. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·45. Pennsylvania, $1·22 for prime. Corn receipts small; prime white, 98c.@$1·00; yellow, 90@92c. Oats steady at 54@57c. Rye firm at $1@1·08. Provisions firmer and in good demand, but unchanged. Mess Pork at $29·50@30·50. Bacon, rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13½@14c.; hams, 20c. Lard, 17½@18c. Whisky, 98@99c.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The following additional petitions were presented:—

By Mr. Fenton, from East Randolph, New York, and other localities, praying for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Also, the petition of A. J. Richardson, of New York, relating to a cause in the Court of Claims; and the memorial of Harmon E. Wentworth, late of the Fourteenth New York State Volunteer Artillery.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire whether Henry Mahler, a citizen of Prussia, has any claims against the proprietors or managers of the French cable, so called, which should be regarded or protected by the Congress of the United States.

He explained that his object was to secure the introduction of a memorial from the person referred to, which, being from a subject of a foreign government, could not under the usage of the Senate, be received without special provision for its reception. The memorial contained statements in support of the petitioner's claim.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill prohibiting retired officers being assigned to duty which would entitle them to full pay for services. He said the bill was prepared by the House last session, and provided that retired officers should not be assigned to duty, a necessity in time of war which did not now exist. The President would thus be relieved of unnecessary pressure. The bill was passed. Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Virginia bill came up in order.

Mr. Stewart suggested the propriety of substituting the House bill for the pending measure.

Mr. Sumner objected to any reading of the House bill to-day, which would require a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Conkling hoped the Senate would proceed with the Senate bill, and at the proper time the House bill would be incorporated in it as an amendment.

A motion, by Mr. Stewart, to postpone the Senate bill and take up the House measure, gave rise to a discussion upon the proper method of procedure under the rules.

The Chair decided that upon the motion to postpone, the merits of the subject to be postponed were not debatable under the sixth rule of the Senate.

Further debate arising, Mr. Trumbull, in order to obviate the difficulty, moved to lay the Senate bill on the table.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a question of order, which was recognized as well taken, that the latter motion could not take precedence of the one pending.

Mr. Stewart finally withdrew his motion, and then moved to lay the Senate bill on the table.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont) said the motion opened up the whole question at issue. He desired to know upon what inducement the Republican party proposed by adopting the House bill to commit suicide?

Mr. Davis interjected the remark that the Republican party's inclination to commit suicide was because it felt that it ought to be hanged.

Mr. Morrell declared that, upon financial and other questions affecting the public welfare, he would not trust the late Rebels any sooner than he would Northern Democrats.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

By Mr. Sheldon (La.), making a grant of lands for the Northern Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, for a railroad from the Texas line to a point on the Mississippi river near Vicksburg.

By Mr. Bingham, to pay one year's salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to the family of E. M. Stanton.

By Mr. Wilson (Ohio), to cede to Ohio the unseated lands of the Virginia Military District in Ohio.

By Mr. Butler (of Tennessee), to declare null and void all acts done by Legislative, Executive, or Judicial officers laboring under the disabilities of the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

By Mr. Julian, relative to certain homestead entries.

By Mr. Packard, for the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana.

By Mr. Burdett, in reference to public buildings in Jefferson City, Missouri.

By Mr. Wells, providing that newspaper manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and correspondents of newspapers shall be placed on the same footing as book manuscripts, and shall pass in the mails at the rate of printed matter.

By Mr. Fitch, to abolish the franking privilege from the 6th of July, 1870, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the construction of telegraph lines over the principal routes, and to establish a postal telegraph system in connection with the Post Office Department, the reconstruction account not to exceed $3,000,000 a year.

By Mr. Poland, to amend the Post Office act of July 2, 1836.

By Mr. Chaves, of New Mexico, establishing reservations for the Apache Indians. Also, to regulate the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of New Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, New.c.	100¼	300 sh Read R.ls.c.	47
40 sh Leh V R.......	53	700 do.ls.s63wn.	47
10 do....c&p.	52⅞	500 do.ls.s60wn.	47
33 do..........	53	100 do..........	47
6 do...d bill.	52¾	100 do..b5&in.	47
20 sh Minehill R...	51⅞	200 do......ls.	47
7 sh Ch & Del Stk. cash .	41	100 do ......c.	47
100 sh Read R b30.47	3-16	500 do ls.b30.47	3716

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, N..ls.	100¼	$100 Pa 6s 1st se..	102¼
$400 do.......ls.	100¼	$2000 Le gold l.....c.	92
$1000 Pa 1 m 6s.....	97½	$4000 do..........	92
$2000 do.......ls.	97	$5000 Phil & E 7s.b30	85
$2000 do..........	97¼	5 sh Leh Val.....	53
$1000 Pa 6s, 3d se... c&p....	107½	10 sh Mor Cl Pf....	62½
		5 sh West Bk.b4.	73

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1870.
At an election held on the 12th instant, the following Stockholders were elected Directors:—
James L. Claghorn,
Joseph Jones,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Leon Berg,
Samuel Huston,
Charles B. Williams,
Samuel Baugh,
Alfred G. Baker,
Joshua Lippincott,
George Fales,
Thomas H. Powers,
Archibald Campbell,
John Sellers, Jr.
And at a meeting held this day, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and SAMUEL HOOD, Esq., Solicitor.
1 17 2t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.
PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.
DAVID F. FOLEY,
1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
1 12 wfmlm JAMES M. LEDDY.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila